L D Goodrich

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 54 OCTOBER 15, 1929 No. 18

"BEST-BOOKS" LISTS A PERIL TO OUR SCHOLARLY PROFESSION
HENRY BARTLETT VAN HOESEN

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A NUMBER of years ago Frederick H. Hitchcock saw the trend of public interest and printed in 1906 the first edition of "The Building of a Book," bringing together articles from authorities on each problem of the bookmaker. The volume found immediate usefulness but has been long out of print and copies difficult to obtain by those newly come into the book field and needing just this kind of survey. Mr. Hitchcock had practical experience as a publisher and designer of books, a personal enthusiasm for the subject, and knew just to whom to turn for the chapters for his book.

HIS INTEREST in the subject did not lessen as the years went by, and just before and up to his death a few months ago, he was busy, at the suggestion of his friends, preparing a revised edition. The material had all been gathered and edited before his death. Every chapter was reweighed, new chapters were added, and every subject reviewed by the original author or someone who had succeeded to an equal eminence in the field. He thus made the book thoroughly up-to-date, as valuable to today's larger group of book lovers as was the first printing to its owners.

THE SCOPE of the book publishing office has very greatly broadened in twenty-five years, and Lyman B. Sturgis of the Century Company has had a varied experience by which to interpret the changes. The function of the literary agent has broadened with new markets for the author's output and Carl Brandt in a new chapter points out how the work of the agent fits in with the progress of a manuscript.

WITH Lawton L. Walton's article on The Manufacturing Department we begin to get a picture of the complicated processes which the publisher must coordinate and direct. He must know something of types and how best to choose, of papers and their selection for varying books, of inks and their composition. All of these basic factors are here described authoritatively but briefly.

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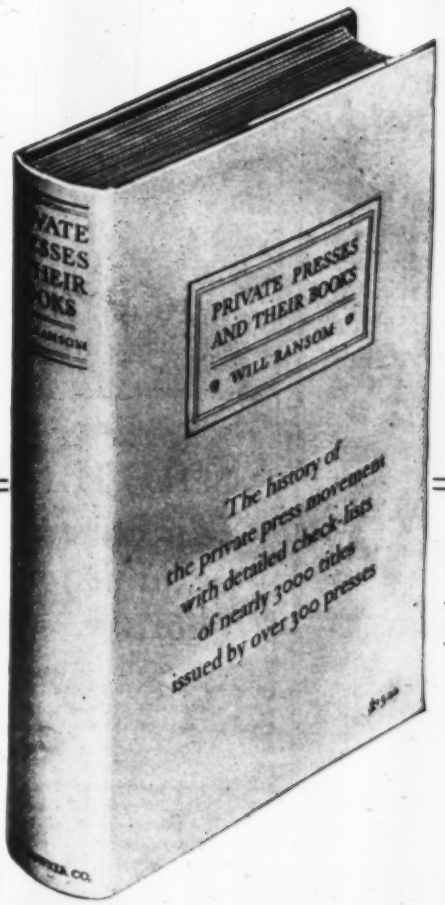
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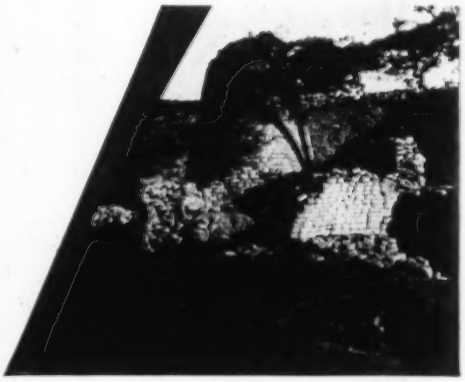

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Forthcoming Issues of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

In this issue two new features are started at the request of subscribers. One is a page of news from Canadian libraries which will be continued regularly as news of interest comes in, and the other is a Questions and Answers page which will depend on the response of readers for continuation. We hope that many debatable questions on library problems will come in to make this page valuable.

An interesting article in the November first issue, which will be devoted to Children's work, will be by Esther Johnston, Librarian-in-charge of the Central Circulation Branch of the New York Public Library. Miss Johnston will tell of the richness of the neighborhood contacts made by the children's librarian. There will also be several brief articles dealing with vacation reading and book week celebrations from all over the country.

The November fifteenth issue will include a worth-while article on "Science in Periodical Literature" by Arthur E. Bostwick, Librarian of the St. Louis Public Library. This paper was read at the Periodicals Round Table at Washington and those who were unable to hear it will be glad to find it printed next month.

The near future holds for Library Journal readers the promise of special numbers on hospital work, branch book-buying, book wagons, and other interesting phases of library work. B. E. W.

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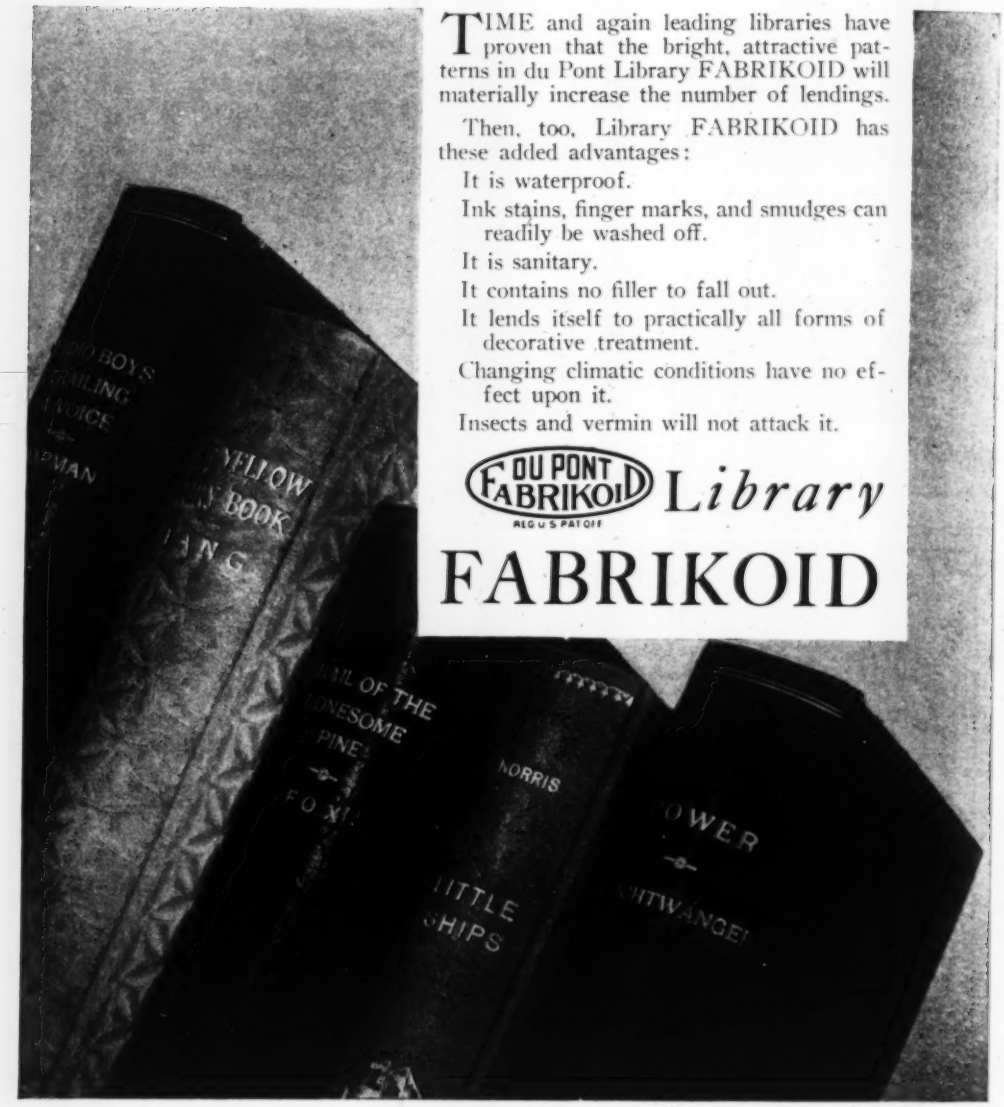

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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"Best-Books" Lists a Peril to Our Scholarly Profession

Considering the Vast Mass of Books of All Ages and Tongues the Guide Books To Books Are Cases of The Blind Leading The Blind

By Henry Bartlett Van Hoesen,
Princeton University Library, Princeton, N. J.

LIBRARY SCIENCE, like history, repeats itself and kicks up the same dust again and again. The occasion of this dust was an editorial, March 15, in one of the leading journals in our field, on wasteful duplication of labor in the compilation of select lists. Not to appear partial, I might say that another of our leading journals ran a similar editorial in 1917.

"Best books," in spite of its superlativeness, is an elastic and variable term, but we catalogers treat all lists of them alike, as BIBLIOGRAPHY—BEST BOOKS. The John Crerar Library may distinctly say that its *List of Books in the Reading Room* (1909) is not a collection of best books, but we don't believe them. We know they would not have any other kind of books in their reading room; so we subject-head the list, BIBLIOGRAPHY—BEST BOOKS. John Cowper Powys publishes a list, *One Hundred Best Books* (1916), and we *do* believe him, and catalog it under BIBLIOGRAPHY—BEST BOOKS. We take him at his word. It serves him right. Or perhaps we disregarded the author's opinion in both these cases? We do not hesitate to apply this same superlative to lists of 10 and to lists of 50,000. So quantity is not our criterion. The most famous French bibliographer of the mid-eighteenth century (Debure) thought that rare books, books "of fantasy," "first and singular editions," etc., were the most interesting for the public—we describe his *Bibliographie Instructive* as BIBLIOGRAPHY—BEST BOOKS. A couple of years ago Charles Lewis Hind published a list of *One Hundred Best Books*, none of which cost more than 2 shillings. This also is a bibliography of best books. Price cuts no ice.

When the American Library Association publishes a catalog of "5000" or "8000" or "10,000 volumes for a popular library," and says "Best as applied to this catalog means relatively to the general reader," (1904 ed.), we know it means something quite different from our French bibliographer's definition, but we list the catalog under BIBLIOGRAPHY—BEST BOOKS. And then the apostle of *Humanizing of Knowledge* says, "Most of the best books are simply too long and too hard for even ambitious and intelligent readers."[1] So quality also is not our criterion. The "Lists of Best Books" of our topic, then, can only be defined as those which we catalog, or would catalog, if we had to, under the subject heading—BIBLIOGRAPHY—BEST BOOKS. As we are all catalogers together here, this makes it all quite clear.

But to go back to our old French bibliographer and such predecessors as he had. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, bibliographers seemed to be hopeful of listing everything, or almost everything, with apologies for what they missed. What they missed seems to have been considerable enough to open up the field for the *Bibliotheca Curiosa* (Johann Hallevord, Regiomonti 1676, cf also Clement's

[1] James Harvey Robinson as quoted in *Publishers' Weekly*, Oct. 2, 1926.

Paper read before the American Library Institute at Washington, D. C., May 13, 1929.

Bibliothèque Curieuse . . . ou Catalogue Raisonné de Livres Difficiles à Trouver, 1750). Our greatest best-book bibliographies of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries apply the touchstones of rarity, preciousness, price. It was so with Peignot's *Traité du Choix des Livres* (Dijon, 1817).[2] It was so with Brunet's *Manuel du Libraire et de l'Amateur de Livres* (1817), which went through five editions and is still one of the cataloger's most used reference works. It was so with Dibdin's *Library Companion; or The Young Man's Guide and the Old Man's Fancy* (London, 1824). None of these compilers aimed at brevity. Dibdin modestly remarked: "Indeed, with perfect confidence, may it be stated that no single volume in our language contains such a record of so many rare, precious and instructive volumes."

In the same period as the *Bibliotheca Curiosa* (from the close of the seventeenth century) appeared another type of selection, the *Bibliothèque Choisie* (Bourdelot, de la Monnoye and others, La Rochelle, 1682) which listed about 100 best books, and ran through at least four editions. I hadn't realized before that this get-wise-quick type of bibliography was not an invention of the 1880's. But I haven't seen this *Bibliothèque Choisie* and may be misled by Petzholdt's description. The author of *Bibliographie Instructive*, though he had intended to limit his list to rare books, found that there were not enough of these to "exactly fill all the divisions of a bibliographical system," and so included "the greater part" of the ordinary useful books—as space-fillers. And both Ebert[3] and Grässe[4] undertook to improve and expand Brunet so as to meet the needs of Germans and scholars.

We may leave rare books at this point and note the rise of the other type of best books:—the "chefs-d'œuvre" in a Belgian's *Plan d'une Bibliothèque Universelle*[5] and an Italian's *Idea di un Catalogo Universale dei Libri Buoni*—"all the good books" (1844).[6] And here, in the 1840's, Americans, or Americans and English together, give the project a new twist. A learned jurist, James Kent, was asked by the Mercantile Library Association of New York to prepare for their members *A Course of Reading* (1840). Roswell Park's *Pantology; or, A Systematic Survey of Human Knowledge*, etc., etc. (c1841), includes a bibliography "to aid the reader in the choice of books." In 1843 appeared Alonzo Potter's *Handbook for Readers and Students;* in 1845, Pycroft's *Course of English Reading*. And this sort of thing went on in *Bibliotheca Probata;*[7] *"What to Read and How to Read;*[8] *Books of All Time;*[9] *Hints for Home Reading,*[10] etc., etc. About 1847 American publishers and book dealers began to publish *Library Manuals,*[11] *The Best Reading,*[12] etc. The book dealers at first made a point of not confining such lists to their own stocks, though there was at least an inference that they could get the books for you. Later, titles such as *A Catalogue of the Best Books in Every Department of Knowledge*[13] may have a preface, "In presenting to our patrons this catalogue of part of our enormous stock of new books we trust that they will find it . . ." Or, again, you may have heard of a combined publication of several select lists, with instructions to the user to buy any or all of them, but to be sure to buy a certain make of book cases to put them in.

The great vogue of the unmitigated best-book lists began in the eighties. Hereafter the aim was not to list as many good books as possible but as few as possible. I suppose it was about that time that the American Library Association adopted its slogan, "The best reading, for the greatest number, at the least cost," though the university librarian's patrons still ask him to provide the best information, for number one—and damn the cost! From this time on my references might almost as well be omitted. You know them all: *One Hundred Best Books;*[14] *The World's Best Books;*[15] *The Best Books . . . (50,000);*[16] *. . . 5000* (or *10,000*) *Books for a Popular Library;*[17] *Books Worth Reading;*[18] Charles W. Eliot's *Five-Foot Book-Shelf; Standard Books;*[19] *Books That Count; One Hundred Representative New Zealand Books;*[20] *Handy Books,*[21] and so on. I could easily name hundreds. If I should be asked to name a hundred, I should begin by reading the list of fellows of the American Library Institute. One

[2] (*Manuel du Bibliophile*). 2d ed.; 1823.
[3] *Allgemeines Bibliographisches Lexikon*, Lpz., 1821-30.
[4] *Trésor de Livres Rares et Précieux*. Dresden, 1859-69.
[5] Louis Aimé Martin. Brux., 1837.
[6] Aurelio Turcotti. Varallo, 1844.
[7] By F. L. Schroeder (?). N. Y., Dana, 1857. 2d ed.
[8] Charles H. Moore. N. Y., 1871.
[9] Frederick Leypoldt & Lynds E. Jones. c1881.
[10] Ed. by Lyman Abbott. N. Y., c1883.
[11] *Appleton's Library Manual*. N. Y., 1847.
[12] N. Y., Putnam, 1873.
[13] Burrows Brothers. Cleveland, c1899.
[14] John Lubbock, baron Avebury.
[15] Frank Parsons and others. Bost., 1889.
[16] William S. Sonnenschein. 1st ed. 1887.
[17] *A. L. A. Catalog*. 1904 (1st ed., as *A. L. A. Library*. Wash., 1893).
[18] Frank W. Raffety. N. Y., 1899.
[19] Lond., T. Nelson & Sons [1911-13].
[20] Joannes C. Andersen. Wellington, Govt. pr., 1925.
[21] U. S. Supt. of Documents. (Price list 73).

of our fellows signed as editor of the *A. L. A. Catalog*. Another gave a classification "bird's-eye view of human knowledge, with the titles of about 1500 valuable works."[22] Two of our number were designated to compile a list of the *First One Thousand Books for a New Jersey Library*.[23] One library represented here has listed *One Thousand Useful Books*.[24] Our Mr. Wilson is an arch-publisher of "standard" lists. And I don't know how many of us are implicated in the current series which takes reading out of the realm of irresponsible recreation and makes it a substitute for study in getting "a good background of knowledge."[25] But I will not go through the whole membership list.

The very short lists raised protests from the start, and we came into a period of combined, or *variorum* lists, and lists made with the collaboration of specialists. In the former one freak title doesn't cancel another, leaving zero, but may check another or, possibly, may abet another. Or, the editor may psychoanalyze both and choose the better freak or call in a third, and so on. The faults of the latter have often been pointed out, e. g., in G. E. Wire's *Expert Advice Which Is Not Expert*, i.e., the specialist is too narrow, pedantic and jealous to be a reliable judge of a best book.[26] This collaborate method has been extended to a voting method. Two Italians[27] made up a list from the votes of 201 individuals on the five books they would take if they had to leave all others behind (here was a "cargo for Crusoes" as early as 1893). But the voters were hand-picked, not anybody and everybody as in a school list to which my youngest daughter contributed *Doggie's Doings*—because she couldn't find any of the books that had been read to her, and, anyway, it was an awfully cunning doggie on the cover.

The compilers of all these lists have rendered great service. I do not believe that a "good background of knowledge" (i.e., all knowledge) should or could result from following through the course of reading suggested in the *Frontiers of Knowledge*,[28] nor that "a complete index to all subjects" can be compressed into 27 pages,[29] nor that a *Five-Foot Book-Shelf* will give any man the essentials of a liberal education in "fifteen minutes a day," nor that by subscribing to a certain book club I "will be kept authoritatively informed . . . about all the important new books . . . it costs you nothing." But, aside from a few violent enthusiasms and bits of sales-talk, these lists pretend to no more merit than ought to be recognized. "Useful books," "Valuable books," "Worth-while books," "Representative books." Of course!

"The writer can only hope that this catalogue will be found to contain a large proportion of useful works" (Park).

"I am not prescribing for the sound and vigorous patient . . . but for the delicate, weak and sickly appetite which requires humoring and coaxing to bring it to health and strength. . . ." (Pycroft).

"All that can be accomplished is to furnish thoughts and principles which may awaken the mind to activity, and illustrate them by examples from books."[30]

"We find that only the smaller and pettier guides presume to make out definite courses of reading . . . the average opinion of educated men is pretty sure to be a correct opinion, but let him (the reader) never put aside his own honesty and individuality."[31]

"I have in mind only those persons who, devoid of any special intellectual or professional training, desire aid in the choice and purchase of books."[32]

"I feel that the attempt is over-bold . . . but indeed one object which I have had in view is to stimulate others more competent than I to give us the advantage of their opinion."[14]

"No editors could make selection from the vast mass of books of all ages and tongues wholly satisfactory even to themselves."[17]

"Readers will, of course, appreciate the fact that the attempt to give anything approaching an equivalent of these college courses would be entirely futile."[33]

"Seulement . . . par amour pour la littérature, de mettre à la disposition du lecteur possible mon avance si court soit-elle."[34]

"For men and women and for young people out of school who wish to be better informed on . . . (subject) . . . It comprises a very brief introduction . . . and is a guide to a few

[22] Harry L. Koopman. *Mastery of Books*. N. Y., [1896].

[23] E. C. Richardson and F. P. Hill. Cf. N. J. Public Library Commission. *Second Report*. Trenton, 1901.

[24] Detroit Public Library. Pub. by A. L. A., 1924.

[25] *Reading With a Purpose* series, pub. by A. L. A.

[26] In LIBRARY JOURNAL 24 (1899) Conf. p. 523-24.

[27] G. Guicciardi and F. de Sarlo. *Fra i Libri*. Bologna, 1893.

[28] *Reading With a Purpose*, No. 6.

[29] Henry Jacobs. *"Where to Find It."* N. Y., 1911. 2d ed.

[30] Noah Porter. *Books and Reading*. N. Y., 1878.

[31] Charles F. Richardson. *Choice of Books*. N. Y., 1881.

[32] Charles F. Thwing. *Reading of Books*. Bost., 1883.

[33] Columbia University. Extension Teaching. *Reading Lists Based on Columbia College Courses*. N. Y., 1912.

[34] Émile Henriot. *L'art de Former une Bibliothèque*. Par., 1928.

(respectively, "6," "several," etc.), of the best (respectively, "useful," "outstanding," "readable," etc.), books."[25]

"Titles have been selected to illustrate different types and . . . may not, in all cases, be either the latest or the best . . . one of the most valuable exercises for teacher and student should be to supplement . . . by substitution and addition of titles which are better, more recent, etc., or, practically more readily available. . . ."[35]

And yet "there is a sucker born every minute." The authors of this last quotation received a letter beginning something like this "Dear Mr. ——I paid $7.50 for your book on bibliography." But he was ready to "bite again," for he went on: "It doesn't tell me quite all I want to know, and perhaps you can recommend to me some other book which will tell me how to acquire for my private library the best text book in each subject, the best history of each subject, the best history of each country, and the best general reference works." I have no doubt that eventually he "bit" on at least a dozen others (some of them at much more than $7.50).

The author of the 50,000 list[16] said, "All I can claim is that none is really worthless;" but (angling for "suckers," I suppose) a reviewer in the *Daily News* claimed for it "all the books" relating to any subject "which have any real value."

I have no notion that any writer of any editorial in any of our professional journals wants to put us on a "sucker list." But here is part of the editorial which touched off this paper: "The wastefulness of each library's preparing and printing its own brief reading lists instead of procuring them cooperatively has long been discussed . . . the *Reading with a Purpose* series, issued by the A. L. A. . . . are too elaborate and expensive for libraries to give away generally to readers. Recently the . . . Library of (——) has prepared a number of lists, circulars and broadsides, and before going to press has invited other libraries to order copies with their own imprint. Not a few alert libraries have thus obtained excellent lists, attractively printed, at surprisingly small cost. . . . It will be strange if libraries, and particularly the smaller libraries, do not increasingly take advantage of such opportunities."

The danger of the best-book lists lies, therefore, not in their compilation, but in their use as prescribed by reviewers and editors. Is there any bibliography which may not be *best* used for the compilation of a better one? Is there any bibliography which is *better* for a given library or an individual patron than one compiled in that library, from that library's resources, for that library's patrons and by the best scholarly and personal knowledge of that library's staff.

Considering the "vast mass of books of all ages and tongues," the guide books to books are cases of the blind leading the blind. The blind leader of the blind is himself led (by experts, specialists, reviewers, prize-awarding jurors, and what not), and we may picture a sort of procession, converging or diverging in all directions both before and behind the leader. Even if the followers may be brought into lock-step order behind the leader, there is always diversity ahead, and the whole procession may be led astray by the sudden violent pull of the leading string by some big husky best-seller or the persistent jerks of an enthusiastic clique of literary reviewers; or, again, the blind leader of the blind may actually choose himself to be led by the blind—laying his course according to the votes of his blind followers. Strangely, but indubitably the procession gets somewhere—because, I suppose, the blind leader is a leader nevertheless, his supersensitive tactile sense perhaps enabling him to distinguish the moderate but steady, continuous attraction of art which is long and scholarship which is sound. But should the followers—captain and private—follow in lock-step? They may not all be stone-blind. An occasional glimmer may enable some of them to go around a stumbling block instead of tripping over it, or to vault a muddy ditch instead of wallowing through it. The glimmers may become the full light of day, and the traveler may, by his own road, come to look back upon the procession from a goal which it can never reach. The members of a scholarly profession are commonly thought to have vision—or, at least, glimmers. What shall we think of them if they close their eyes, take the leading string and content themselves with some standard lock-step, just because it saves labor and one cannot go far wrong?

[35] H. B. Van Hoesen and F. K. Walter. *Bibliography, Practical, Enumerative and Historical.* N. Y., 1928.

The riches of scholarship, the benignities of literature defy fortune and outlive calamity.
—Lowell.

The Roosevelt Library

The Executive Director of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, and the author of numerous biographies, tells the story of an unusual library installed at the birthplace of the man around whom the library is built

By Hermann Hagedorn

A corner of the Roosevelt Memorial Library Showing the Underwood Portrait of Theodore Roosevelt, called the "Favorite Portrait."

THE ROOSEVELT LIBRARY is what its name declares, a library built about the man whom a devoted and interested public knew as "the Colonel," "Teddy," "the Rough Rider," "T. R." It begins with the Colonel and it ends with him, and if, in between, it happens to comprehend much of American history of the period between 1880 and 1920, it is because "the Colonel" participated in most of it and directed its course more than any other man. The Roosevelt Library is a collection of books, pamphlets, magazine articles, clippings, manuscripts, cartoons, photographs and motion pictures relating to Theodore Roosevelt and his time.

Its main emphasis is naturally on "the Colonel" himself. All the books he ever wrote are on the shelves, singly and collectively, in practically every edition in which they were published, here and abroad. The magazine articles and speeches, which he himself assembled and published, are, of course, there also. So, too, are all the prefaces he wrote for other men's books and countless articles and addresses never reprinted in the collections of sundry material he published during his lifetime. There are also a few addresses in typewritten form with his own handwritten emendations and additions. All his original diaries are in the Library; also the original manuscripts of *Afri-*

can Game Trails and of a dozen articles or more contributed to the *Metropolitan Magazine*.

It has naturally proved a simpler matter to collect all the printed material by Mr. Roosevelt than similar matter about him. More, it is said on good authority, has already been written concerning Mr. Roosevelt than about any other American, living or dead, not excepting even Washington and Lincoln; and still the books come, revealing new phases of his activities and new facets of his engaging personality. The Library possesses practically every book and magazine article about him published in this country and all that it has been able to discover abroad. All the Colonel's own scrapbooks—130 volumes—are in the Library, presented by Mrs. Roosevelt; as well as numerous extensive collections of clippings made by others and presented to the Memorial Association. In addition, there is considerable biographical material in manuscript form—personal recollections of Mr. Roosevelt, interviews with his friends of the time when he was in the Assembly and on his western ranch, and notes covering special episodes in his later career.

Beyond this collection of printed and manuscript matter by and about Mr. Roosevelt there is an extensive collection of books and articles relating to the men and events of his time—general histories, narratives of the Spanish War, biographies, reminiscences, economic and social studies, books on conservation, the Panama Canal, foreign affairs, the Great War, national defense; the "muck rake" literature of the time of polemics of various kinds. Files of the *Congressional Record* during Mr. Roosevelt's presidency are there; files of the *Outlook* and other magazines; files of the *New York Times*, 1880-1921, *New York World* and *Tribune* from 1894 to 1920, and the *London Times* from 1900 to 1919.

The pictorial collection includes photographs, cartoons and motion pictures. The photographic collection, which covers Mr. Roosevelt's life, is collaterally strong on the Spanish War period, including as it does all the best negatives made by the noted lecturer, Dwight Elmendorf. The cartoons touch all phases of the Colonel's career from his days in the New York Assembly until his death, and include famous original drawings by Davenport, McCutcheon, Darling and others. Some hundreds or more reproductions of cartoons and photographs have been mounted on large boards to form "traveling exhibits," which are being shown in libraries and schools in different parts of the country. A set of lantern slides illustrating Mr. Roosevelt's life has also been made and, together with a prepared lecture, may be rented from the Library for a nominal sum.

The Memorial Association has made a special effort to secure all the surviving motion picture film taken of Colonel Roosevelt, both negative and positive. The vaults of all the producers and collectors of motion pictures in the United States and in Europe have been carefully searched and a vast amount of material has been gathered together. There is the first motion picture ever taken of Mr. Roosevelt—when he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy in 1897; and the last—taken on Lafayette Day in New York in 1918. There are pictures of him in London, Berlin, Paris, Copenhagen; in the heart of Africa, the jungles of Brazil; and here, there and everywhere in the United States, from Oyster Bay to the Golden Gate. Here, as in the collection of books, however, the aim has been to reach beyond the personality of Theodore Roosevelt to the times and the events in which he played so conspicuous a part. Thousands of feet of original negative showing the actual construction of the Panama Canal have been secured; also negative showing the building and the dedication of the Roosevelt Dam, the departure of the battleship fleet on its journey around the world, the funeral of President McKinley.

This material, gathered from the four corners of the earth and assembled in ten or more productions revealing various phases of Mr. Roosevelt's career, is available for use in schools and colleges on standard gage film as well as on 16 mm. stock for household projection. Some of the titles are: "Roosevelt, the Great Scout," "Roosevelt at Home," "Roosevelt, Friend of the Birds," "The River of Doubt," "T. R. Himself."

So much for what the Roosevelt Library has to offer to the student of American history. It may be worth while to say a word about the spirit in which it is offered. Suspicious souls have seen behind this effort to preserve for future generations the records of the life of a great American a sinister intent to create and to perpetuate a "Roosevelt legend" and cast a false iridescence upon the historical facts. The trustees of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, who established the Library in 1921, have no such dark designs. They have directed the librarian to collect anti-Roosevelt material as assiduously as pro-Roosevelt material, and on the shelves the student will find the bitterest attacks cheek by jowl with the most eloquent eulogies. It is the conviction of the trustees that the reputation of Mr. Roosevelt can stand on its own feet without suppression or propaganda and that his fame will be served best

by a frank and unrestricted presentation of the records of his life.

The same point of view has governed the trustees in their publications. A collected edition of Mr. Roosevelt's works has been published and prepared under the auspices of the Library. A book of selections from his writings has been issued for use in schools, and a *Roosevelt Cyclopedia*, similar to the *Jefferson Cyclopedia*, a handbook of famous quotations from the writings of the third President, is now in course of preparation under the editorial direction of Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart. An exhaustive Roosevelt Bibliography will shortly be published.

The entrance to the Roosevelt Memorial Library, showing the Bust of Theodore Roosevelt, from Life, by James Earle Fraser, S. C.

The Library is installed at Roosevelt House, 28 East Twentieth Street, New York, the birthplace of Theodore Roosevelt, restored by the Women's Roosevelt Memorial Association. A museum of Roosevelt memorabilia, chronologically arranged, provides a popular dramatization of the story the books tell in detail; and at intervals motion pictures reveal to New York's school children, assembled in the auditorium on the top floor, "the Colonel" in action. The Library itself is not for sightseers or, except incidentally, for children. It is intended for students of American history. To such students all over the country it offers a hearty welcome.

Dictionaries in English and Foreign Languages—A Bibliographical Review

An Interesting and Valuable Review of English, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, German, and Esperanto Dictionaries

By James Geddes, Jr.

Professor of Romance Languages, Boston University

IN the usual journey through life from the kindergarten to the graduate school and beyond, if we are at all interested in books and in reading, there are certain ones we become attached to and keep up more or less acquaintance with, as in the case of friends. Dictionaries are no exception to this intercourse, be our relation with them occasioned by friendliness or necessity.

*Address delivered before the Special Libraries Association of Boston in the Boston Public Library, December 17, 1928.

English

Before taking up the subject you are to discuss, that of dictionaries of foreign languages, it may be in order to introduce the subject with a few words on dictionaries of the English language. Possibly one of the greatest accomplishments in the listing of words, their spelling, derivation, history, and meaning, is that of the new *Oxford English Dictionary* in 15 or 20 large volumes, according to the manner of

binding and containing more than 484,000 words. So appalling is the size and content of this *magnum opus* as to cause to any others than etymologists, lexicographers and trained specialists almost a feeling akin to awe about consulting it. It will remain a monument to the inexhaustible patience, research and toil of Dr. Murray and the scholars of the present age who assisted him. Between this monumental work embracing the results of the most accurate efforts of modern scholarship and the compendiums of the simplified Worcester, or Webster, or Walker as seen in the Winston *Hand Book* and like compilations found in the department stores, and upon which our typewriters and clerks bank heavily, if one may judge by their well-worn condition in business offices, there is a great variety of all kinds of English dictionaries varying in size and completeness from the *Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia* in ten volumes to the Tauchnitz published in Germany, or let us go the limit and say to the ten-cent pocket series of dictionaries published by the Haldeman-Julius Company, Girard, Kansas.

Yale University has done honor by a centennial celebration to the memory of Noah Webster, who graduated from that institution in 1773, did his life work in New Haven and brought out the first edition of his immortal work in 1828. It listed and defined about 80,000 words, almost twice as many as Dr. Samuel Johnson had included in his once authoritative work, published in 1755 in London. The English *Imperial*, the American *Century* and the *International* dictionaries, as well as many smaller works down to the present time, have been based upon Webster. In this connection, it is of interest to note that Joseph Emerson Worcester also graduated from Yale, class of 1811, nearly forty years after Webster, and published the first edition of his *Dictionary* in 1860. It would seem now, when Yale has celebrated the centenary of Webster, that his *magnum opus* gives way to a worthy successor. The Oxford University Press in 1927 published the *Pocket Oxford Dictionary*, compiled by F. G. and H. W. Fowler (1029 p., $2), which contains some very late accessions, labeled "U. S." such as "jitney," "moron" and "escadrille."

For at least fifty years in the school and college library, and in the teacher's study, perhaps the unabridged Worcester and Webster Dictionaries have received the most universal recognition in the country as standard authorities emphasized by their abridged editions, and the numerous spelling books based upon these universally known authoritative works. Inasmuch as these works have undergone serious revision from time to time, they have held their own remarkably well as works of general reference. Nevertheless, more modern works adapted to the constantly changing conditions of life and language have been coming in, notably Funk & Wagnalls *Practical Standard Dictionary*, defining 140,000 words, and perhaps the largest abridged dictionary published. It excels particularly in listing and defining modern scientific terms of recent introduction into the language, and also in its method of indicating pronunciation by means of a phonetic alphabet called the "revised scientific alphabet," the principle of which is that each sound be represented by one symbol and only one, thus reducing the knotty problem to its simplest forms.

It is probable that comparatively few readers ever have time, inclination or the occasion to consult a Key to the pronunciation of English words, because they are not as much interested in that phase of the language as in the literary part. The reason why nobody ever knows what the Key symbols of a dictionary mean, is that every dictionary has a Key of its own. If all dictionaries had the same Key, dictionary-users would gradually become familiar with the table of symbols, an advantage which present conditions effectually preclude. There are over 600—possibly more—key alphabets. At the present time, the language Key which is the most widely used and is the most successful is that of the International Phonetic Association, founded in Paris in 1886 by Paul Passy. It adheres strictly to the fundamental principle of one symbol for one sound, as already mentioned in speaking of the *Funk and Wagnalls Dictionary*. This alphabet during its career of more than forty years has been constantly improving. It is better adapted to the sounds of French than those of English, owing to the diphthongal character of our English vowels. In 1925 a conference of eminent phoneticians was held in Copenhagen for the purpose of working toward uniformity in phonetic alphabets. True it is they did not get very far, but the interest, as shown in the published record of the conference, has awakened activity in different countries, especially in England. The American pioneers in this field are Grandgent of Harvard, Weeks and Knapp of Columbia, and Kenyon of Ohio. So important is this subject in relation to language in general that in Boston University, where Alexander Graham Bell between the years 1874 and 1879 was professor of the Mechanics of Speech, a movement was started in the spring of 1926 in order to raise $200,000 for the purpose of establishing the Alexander Graham Bell Professorship of Speech, a kind of laboratory of Experimental Phonetics, such as the Abbé Rousselot initiated in Paris a half century ago, the scientific results of which have been far reaching.

Similar laboratories have been established in some of our large universities, notably at Columbia where Raymond Weeks, William Tilly, Harry Morgan Ayres, and Robert Morris Pierce, editor of the well-known (*i.e.* to the school and college public) Passy-Hempl *French-English and English-French Dictionary*, published originally in 1903-4, by Hinds, Noble and Eldredge, in New York, have all done notable work on English sounds and their transcription.

Robert Morris Pierce has brought out two useful small handy dictionaries which may well be kept on a revolving stand within reach of one's desk, so serviceable do they prove, one: *Dictionary of Hard Words* (Dodd, Mead, 1910). It contains an alphabetic list of 19,000 words which present special difficulties, either variations of pronunciation or of spelling. The other work of Robert Morris Pierce is his *Dictionary of Aviation* which contains a large number of words of recent origin not found elsewhere. Other phoneticians who are busying themselves at the present time with various phases of English phonetic spelling, pronunciation and usage, and who may be consulted to advantage about linguistic problems are George Oscar Russell, Ohio State University, Miles N. Hanley of Wisconsin University, where much activity along phonetic lines has developed of late years, Roe Merrell Secrist of Harvard University, Eliot A. White, Dartmouth College, Gaston Malecot of Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., J. A. Mosher, College of the City of New York.

French

Just as in English, the *New Oxford Dictionary* is the one monumental work upon which all others published subsequently have depended and are likely to depend more or less, just so in French, German, Italian and Spanish, there is one great work which seems to be the foundation upon which nearly all like works great or small are based to a greater or less extent. In French, despite the many similar fine works which have appeared since Pierre Larousse finished (1866-74) his *Grand Dictionnaire Universel du XIX Siècle*, and which, because being more recent, have in some respects, superseded Larousse's great work, nevertheless, as regards the period covered, it seems to me there has been nothing published as an encyclopedia and dictionary (until very recently in Spain) in any of the world languages, that in completeness of detailed information can match this encyclopedic masterpiece. It has remained until this year in a class by itself. It was followed by an abridged seven-volume edition, with supplement, 1897-1906, entitled *Nouveau Larousse Illustré*. For many who have not the time to read the lengthy articles in the *Grand Dictionnaire*, this admirably abridged edition is very well suited and is found in the libraries of schools and academies. This, in turn, has been followed by the *Larousse Mensuel Illustré*, consisting of six volumes and supplement, seven volumes in all: 1907-1925. A fourth series entitled *Larousse du XXe Siècle*, to be issued in six volumes, is now being published. The first volume has already appeared, the subscription price for the series being $110. In popularity the smaller Larousse dictionaries sprung from these larger works have been unrivaled, although in merit some one-volume library editions of dictionaries, referred to by the Larousse dictionaries as "imitations," such as that of Larive et Fleury, containing three columns on a page, about 73,000 words, are comparable; as is the three-column-on-a-page *Dictionnaire Encyclopédique Armand Colin*, containing 80,000 words. The *Larive et Fleury Dictionnaire Encyclopédique* is about the size of the library one-volume Larousse. There is also a three-volume large *Larive et Fleury*, Paris 1891 edition. The *Armand Colin Dictionnaire* is rather larger than the library Larousse octavo edition, being small-quarto. The firm of D. C. Heath & Co. has obtained the privilege of publishing with their own name both the French and Spanish editions of the library edition of the Larousse, namely, *Heath's Petit Larousse Illustré* and *Heath's Pequeño Larousse Ilustrado*, the former selling for $3, the latter for $3.60. A two-volume edition *Larousse Universel*, edited by Claude Augé appeared in 1923. The old standard Bécherelle (Paris: Garnier Frères, 1858) should not be forgotten, for Bécherelle's contributions are noteworthy. The all-French dictionary of Elwall, in two volumes (Paris: Delagrave, 1925, $6) is very good for general purposes of all kinds. There is also the small French dictionary of Victor Delahaye: *Dictionnaire de la Prononciation Moderne*, with an introduction by Louis Fréchette (Montreal: Beauchemin et Fils, 75c.), which, in its way, is excellent. Insignificant as the "way" may seem to a good many, it is the principle of syllabic division of words, which differentiates fundamentally the French and English languages. French words and groups of words are divided on the principle that the syllable ends with a vowel and begins with a consonant, thus *tableau*—ta-bleau and not as in English *tableau*. Throughout the *Delahaye* this division of words into syllables is figured.

One of the most authoritative dictionaries and possibly best known during the past 40

years is that of *Littré* in four volumes and a supplement (Paris: Hachette, 1889, $40). It still remains an invaluable work for all students of French language and literature, and is usually found on the shelves of every university library. There is an old standby, all-French dictionary, *Dictionnaire Universel* (Paris: M. P. Poitevin, 1860) that still does good service on the reserved shelf of the Widener Library, likewise the one-volume *French-English—English-French,* by Fleming and Tebbins, in two parts (Paris: Firmin-Didot, 1854) still renders good service among college students. From the academic standpoint, quite different from the popular Larousse, the seventh edition of the *Dictionary of the French Academy* appeared in 1878. The eighth edition is already begun; it will appear in a series of eight *fascicules* to be completed probably within two years, and like all previous editions since 1694 will appear in two volumes, embracing approximately 28,500 words, a modest total in comparison with the 484,000 words of the new Oxford English Dictionary. It contains rather the words of the language which ought to be used than those that actually are used. It is the dictionary of a language sometimes found in some of the best books, and in carefully edited reviews, and heard at times by particular people on formal occasion, but it is far from being the habitual language of the French even of the educated classes. Indeed, an Academician may occasionally permit himself the use of locutions steadfastly barred by the Academy. Such a dictionary then, valuable as a history of the language, is not a dictionary of current speech. Another dictionary, in two volumes, which is a standard work of reference although of a somewhat academic type, and whose authority on pronunciation I have followed in my own book *French Pronunciation* published by the Oxford University Press, is that of the well-known *Darmesteter, Hatzfeld and Thomas.* It seems to me when striving to offer to students what may be considered standard pronunciation, more worthwhile to offer them what is generally considered the best, rather than the usage of the man on the street, such as Paul Passy has given in his, or rather in the *Michaelis-Passy Dictionnaire Phonètique* (Paris, 1913) and has emphasized in his many *French Readers.* It is worth mentioning here that Professor Daniel Jones, a well-known phonetician of London University, together with Hermann Michaelis of Biebrich, Germany, published an analogous volume to that of the Michaelis-Passy, for English (London and Paris, 1913). Coming now to the French-English, English-French dictionaries, some of those published fifty years ago, and which did yeoman service and are still found on the shelves of many libraries fulfilling a useful purpose, are the Spiers and Surenne's large and small editions with proper names listed most conveniently at the bottom of every page in alphabetical order, and published by the Appletons; the Hamilton and Legros *French-English Dictionary,* procurable at Carl Schoenhof's, whose name appears on the title page, with the address, 144 Tremont St. The firm name "Schoenhof" is still used by M. Jobin, the proprietor of the Foreign Book Store, 387 Washington Street, Boston. From M. Jobin and M. Dumas, 120 Tremont St., valuable information regarding dictionaries and foreign publications may be obtained. To be sure, automobile, radio and aeronautic terms are not to be found in these old standards of a half century ago, but for the literary language, they still are useful and worthy of shelf room. There are quite a number of reprints of the older desk and library dictionaries, or rather photographic reproductions that appear with new names and without date; some of these are published by Funk & Wagnalls of New York, as for instance, Cassell's new French-English (a reprint of the Boiëlle *Dictionary*) price $3, and others by David McKay of Philadelphia, which have considerable sale and answer the purpose of many who are in no wise critical as regards typography, date and other details. The latest and best of the English-French and French-English dictionaries are the Clifton, Grimaux and McLaughlin *French-English and English-French Dictionary,* in two volumes ($14) 1923, which is considered standard; and the 1928 *Dictionary of J. Guiraud,* only one part of which has appeared, that being *English-French.* It is a large bulky volume and costs $7. By the school public, the desk (1911) and library (1876) one-volume editions of Ferdinand Gasc, $1 and $2.50, respectively, published by Henry Holt & Co., and the *French-English English-French Dictionary,* published by D. C. Heath & Co., $3, are extensively used and prove quite satisfactory. Then there is the Edgren and Burnet *French-English and English-French Dictionary* (Holt, 1901, 1252 p., $3). Of pocket editions perhaps the *Tauchnitz,* or reproductions of them, are those most widely used. The *Gasc Pocket Dictionary,* 1911, $1, and the *Bellows' Pocket Dictionary,* 1916, $4, are popular, prices ranging for these dictionaries from $4 to ten cents, the latter being brief lists of words to conform to the least exacting of requirements.

Italian

This leads us to the Italian field. The great work in Italian, corresponding in a very limited

way to the Oxford Dictionary in English and to the seventeen-volume Larousse in French, is that of Boccardo: *Nuova Enciclopedia Italiana,* published in Rome and Naples in 28 large quarto volumes between 1875-1888. This, however, as with the *Britannica,* is more an encyclopedia than a dictionary. It is now being replaced by a similar large modern work by Zingarelli which will, like the Oxford Dictionary and the Larousse, have the weight of authority. Of the large octavo all-Italian one-volume dictionaries that are very useful and authoritative, that of Rigutini and Fanfani: *Vocabolario della Lingua Parlata* (Florence: Barbera, 1887, 2d ed.) is a standard work, price $10. A desk volume, small octavo: *Vocabolario della Lingua Parlata,* Rigutini (Florence: Barbera, 1920, $3.75) is practical and handy. Pietro Fanfani's well-known *Vocabolario della Lingua Italiana,* quarto (3d ed., 1891, Florence and Leipzig) is found generally on the shelves of university libraries. An Italian-English English-Italian that in the old days, forty years ago, was much used is that of Baretti, about 1880, London. The dictionary of John Millhouse, published by the Appletons in two volumes: Italian-English—English-Italian, 1877, is much like the Baretti. Both of these have been superseded by more modern works. Then there is the Hoepli edition of Mari's all-Italian dictionary (Milan, 1913, $3.60). The Hoepli editions are noted for their excellence, also the Betazzi-Bragagnolo-Chiarini *Dizionario per le Scuole Medie, con Illustrazioni* (Turin: Gallizio, 1922, $4) in the manner of the Larousse dictionary. The Nicola Zingarelli *Vocabolario della Lingua Italiana,* with illustrations (Milano, 1925, $3.50) is excellent of the kind. The all-Italian dictionary of Gian Battista Melzi is very good indeed. The one I have in mind is entitled *Il Nuovissimo Melzi,* published on the plan of the Larousse octavo-dictionaries, that is, in two parts, with illustrations and locutions (Milan, $4). The latest of the Italian-English—English-Italian dictionaries that I know of is that of A. De R. Lysle, a new compilation (2 v., 12 mo., 1922, $7.50). Another that is thought of very highly is that of Alfred Hoare (Cambridge University Press, 1915). It is rather a large volume to handle easily; the price seems to me excessive, and the English part insignificant. A second edition has appeared since then which is, in some respects, an improvement on the first edition, particularly as regards the English part. The price, $14, however, still seems to me excessive, and the volume not as handy to manage as the other dictionaries here mentioned. For student use James and Grassi: *Italian-English—English-Italian* (Chicago, 1919, $2.50) seems popular among students. It is, however, simply a Tauchnitz reproduction. A novelty in the way of all-Italian dictionaries is that of the popular novelist, Alfredo Panzini, *Dizionario Moderno, Supplemento ai Dizionari Italiani,* Milano, 1927. The work is a striking testimony to the versatility of a brilliant Italian author. And lastly, for excellent all-Italian dictionaries, those of Petrocchi are certainly among the best. My two-volume octavo edition of the Petrocchi was published by Trèves, Milan, in 1910. There is a new edition of this well-known work (1921, $12), the second volume of which is hard to get. There are a good many pocket editions of Italian dictionaries, from the Tauchnitz publications costing about $1 to the little ten-cent lists with blue covers published by the Haldeman-Julius Company.

Spanish

We now enter the Spanish field. The monumental work which has stood out conspicuously among dictionaries for many years is the *Diccionario Enciclopédico Hispano-Americano* (Barcelona, 28 v., 1887-1907). It has recently been superseded by the Espasa-Calpe *Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada,* begun in 1905, completed in 1928, in 62 large octavo volumes, price $6.50 a volume, bringing the entire set up to $403. Among the large quarto-volumes comes Zerolo's *Diccionario Enciclopédico de la Lengua Castellana* (Paris: Garnier Frères, 1900). Since then a third volume or supplement has been added to it, and the three volumes sell for $25. It certainly is one of the best dictionaries of that type. Then there is a similar book somewhat older, published in Barcelona by José Espasa, known as *Novísimo Diccionario Enciclopédico de la Lengua Castellana,* by Donadiu y Puignau. It is a mine of information and valuable, despite its lack of being up-to-date. Then comes the one-volume *Diccionario de la Real Accadèmia* (Madrid, 1925, $12), revised from time to time and regarded as a standard work. The Diccionario Salvà has long been one of the authoritative quarto-volumes (Paris: Garnier, 1865). There are several editions of the Calleja one-volume Dictionary, Madrid (no date given) which is well spoken of. It is modeled upon the library octavo Larousse. A similar all-Spanish *Diccionario Enciclopédico* is that of Alemany and Bolufer, Barcelona; and that of José Alemany, Barcelona, entitled *Nuevo Diccionario de la Lengua Española* (no date) also that of Toro y Gómez, Paris, 1901. Ochoa's all-Spanish *Diccionario* (Paris and Mexico, 1899), and *Bensley's Spanish-English Dictionary* (Paris: Garnier), deserve mention.

An interesting volume is entitled *Suplemento de Todos los Diccionarios Enciclopédicos Españoles Publicados Hasta el Día,* containing

more than 10,000 words that do not appear in the fourteenth volume of the *Diccionario de la Real Academia* by Renato de Alba, Barcelona, 1918. It contains Latin, French, English expressions, etc., and is thoroughly original. The all-Spanish dictionary that is certainly in the lead as regards usefulness, popularity and practical worth is the *Pequeño Larousse*, modeled on the French *Larousse* library edition (Heath, $3.60). There are the dictionaries that compete with the *Pequeño Larousse*, as, for example, the *Campano Illustrado*, by Manuel González de la Rosa, revised by Miguel de Toro (Paris: Garnier Frères, 1923, $5). There is a great variety of commercial and technical Spanish dictionaries, for example, the *Diccionario General y Técnico Hispano-Americano* by Manuel Rodríguez Navas y Carrasco (Madrid, 1918, $6). Of the Spanish-English and English-Spanish, the new library edition by Arturo Cuyas, like the former octavo-volume revised, easily leads all others for general purposes and student use (Appleton, $5). The Velásquez, published since 1852 by the Appletons, can be had in one or two parts; separately each part costs $6; the two parts together $10. It has done good service in the past. The well-known old standard Seoanes, Neuman & Baretti, based on the Velásquez, New York, 1858, is now superseded by more modern works. Pocket editions of Spanish dictionaries are not wanting, the Felner, 60 cents each part, being well known, and also the Tauchnitz editions. Isaac Pitman & Sons in New York publish a *Commercial Dictionary: Spanish-English and English-Spanish*, small octavo, made by G. R. Macdonald, for $3, and also a *Dictionary of Commercial Correspondence*, in one volume containing seven languages, English, French, Russian, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese and German, $5.

Portuguese

As yet I have not discovered for the Portuguese language and literature any work as monumental as those for other languages. A great deal is said from time to time about the importance of the Portuguese language for commercial purposes, especially with Brazil. The number of students pursuing this most attractive idiom in school and college is, however, insignificant. By far the best survey of the entire Portuguese situation, as regards its being taught in the United States, was made in 1925 by the Portuguese consul, Eduardo de Carvalho, certainly one of the ablest consular representatives that was ever sent from a foreign country to the port of Boston. It is No. IV of the *Biblioteca da Obra Portuguesa*, Boston. Although Portuguese has been offered for over thirty years in Boston University, the largest class I ever had in Portuguese consisted of seven students. I doubt whether at the present time, even with the impulse given by the Ford-Hills and Coutinho *Portuguese Grammar* and the Maro Jones Portuguese reader: *Inocencia*, by the Viscount de Taunay, both published by Heath, there be in school and college throughout the United States fifty students of Portuguese. The language is studied for three reasons: commercial purposes, missionary aims and objects, and for the literature. A good and eminently practical all-Portuguese dictionary is the *Diccionario Pratico Ilustrado*, 2d edition, revised (Oporto: Jams de Seguier, 1928). It is a large octavo volume, on the plan of the Larousse publications; that is, in two parts, common nouns, proper names and locutions. Another very good Portuguese dictionary is that of the Da Silva Bartos, first hand data of which I do not have. Of the Portuguese-English and English-Portuguese dictionaries, the standard for thirty years has been *The New Dictionary of the Portuguese and English Languages*, by H. Michaelis (Leipzig: Brockhaus, 1893, 2 v., $4 each, or $8 for the two volumes). My own students have used the less expensive two-volume *Portuguese-English — English-Portuguese Dictionary* of Vieyra ($3) which answers very well ordinary purposes. An old standard one-volume Portuguese-English and English-Portuguese is that of Lacerda, published in Lisbon in 1871. Garnier Frères are just publishing a *Novissimo Diccionario*, by J. F. Vallez, in two parts, of which only one, the English-Portuguese part, has appeared, price 75 cents. A French-Portuguese—Portuguese-French dictionary in two large octavo volumes (1893-1894) is that of Fonseca and Roquete, well worthy of a place in any library. A very scholarly *Diccionario Inglez-Portuguez*, published by the author, P. J. A. Ferreira, octavo, containing over 700 two-column pages, is called by Professor Raymond Weeks, Professor of Romance Philology in Columbia University, by far "the best book of the sort in the world."

German

The German monumental work in the way of an encyclopedic dictionary is the well-known Brockhaus, the newest edition of which in 20 volumes costs in the neighborhood of $150. Were it written with Latin letters, instead of German, as are a great many scientific productions, it seems to me its great usefulness would be increased still further. It was first published between 1901-1903 in Leipzig, in 16 volumes and supplement, and remains one of the standard outstanding works of general reference. Of all-German dictionaries, the

Sachs-Vallate, a quarto volume published in 1891 in Berlin, supplement 1894, is authoritative and widely known. There is the Weigand *Deutsches Wörterbuch*, published in Giessen, in 1909, good print, quarto size; also the Daniel Sanders *Deutsches Wörterbuch*, three quarto-volumes, Leipzig 1876, and a *Supplement* 1885, that even today is a most useful work.

Of the German-English—English-German dictionaries, the large Muret-Sanders four-volume *Enzyklopädisches Wörterbuch* is the most complete; there is a 1927 edition, two volumes; German-English and two English-German; each volume costs $10. Of this there is a two-volume edition called the *Hand und Schul Ausgabe*, each part of which costs $7.50. Then there is the well-known Toussaint, Langenscheidt's *Taschen Wörterbuch* in two parts, Berlin 1911, which costs, bound up, altogether $3. The Follett Publishing Company, Chicago, publishes in their "Classic Series" an attractive volume *German-English—English-German*, probably a reproduction, but convenient and practical, for $3. Of ordinary school and college bilingual dictionaries there are a great many. Frederich Köhler's *Dictionary of the English and German Languages*, the fifteenth edition of which appeared in Berlin in 1876, a large octavo volume of over 1000 pages, three columns on a page, is an old standard. Adler's *German-English — English-German Dictionary*, published by the Appletons, New York 1888, has done yeoman service among college students here. Such a dictionary, much like the ones published by Heath, $3, or the *Compendious German Dictionary* by W. D. Whitney and Edgren, Holt, $2.50, are the most used in school and college. Of the pocket editions the well-known Bellows *German-English —English-German*, both alphabets on one page and numerous devices for quick reference (Holt, 1915, $2.50) is very popular. Of scientific publications, similar to the Michaeles-Passy *French Pronouncing Dictionary* and the Daniel Jones *English Pronouncing Dictionary*, there is the *Deutsches Aussprache Wörterbuch*, by Wilhelm Viëtor, professor in the University of Marburg (Leipzig, 1912, 470 p.), the pronunciation of every word being indicated according to the system of the International Phonetic Association. Possibly in none of the languages more than in German and Spanish has the making of technical dictionaries been carried so far. Perhaps the most widely known of these technical dictionaries is that of Tolhausen, *Technologisches Wörterbuch* (Paris, 1864, 3 v., revised 1924), published in English, in German and in French, at $3 a volume. The announcement of the Oldenbourg Series of Technical Dictionaries published in six languages: German, Italian, French, Spanish, Russian and English, is of interest. The series as published, consists of the following sixteen volumes: 1. General Knowledge of Tools. 2. Electricity. 3. Steam Engines. 4. Combustion Machines. 5. Railway Rolling Stock. 6. Railway Construction. 7. Hoisting Machinery. 8. Reinforced Cement Construction. 9. Machine Tools. 10. Motor Vehicles. 11. Smelters. 12. Water Aid and Refrigeration. 13. Building Construction. 14. Textile Raw Material. 15. Spinning. 16. Weaving. The (when completed) *Electrical Dictionary*, of which Vol. 1 has some 2000 pages, will contain about 50,000 technical electrical expressions in each of the six languages; this is the largest of all, and brought out with the help of the German Empire and the Society of German Engineers, is a masterpiece of the first rank. It costs about $30. More complete information regarding technical dictionaries in general may be obtained of Mr. Otto von Klock, the consul of Ecuador in Boston, 143 Federal Street.

Esperanto

The one work which I happen to have in my library bearing on the subject is Kellerman's *Grammar of Esperanto* (1910, 348 p., $1.80). I should judge that it is practically as good a book of the kind as is possible—from a pedagogic standpoint. My friend and colleague, Professor Lambert, one of the best known Esperantists in the country, has asked me to announce the following publications: 1. For beginners: *Key to Esperanto*, published by the Esperanto Association of North America. 2. The *Edinburgh Esperanto Pocket Dictionary*, T. Nelson & Sons, London, especially useful after having had, say, fifteen lessons. 3. For teachers of Esperanto (a) English-Esperanto: Fulcher & Long, Marlborough & Co., London. (b) Esperanto-English: Edward A. Millidge, Stead's Publishing House, London. 4. Most important of all: *Naulingua (Etimolozia) Leksikono de la Linguo Esperanto*, by Louis Bastien, Esperanto Society, Paris. This gives the relations between Latin and Esperanto, as well as the relations of the modern languages to Esperanto, with a view to render comprehensible why the various forms of Esperanto have been selected, in order the more effectively to impress upon students the linguistic forms of the language.

We read if we have the true reader's zest and palate, not to grow more knowing, but to be less pent up and bound within a little circle as those who take their pleasure, and not as those who laboriously seek instruction as a means of seeing and enjoying the world of men and affairs.
—Woodrow Wilson.

"Just Suppose—"A Vision of Library Work

A Vivid Picture of What Would Happen if Public Libraries Could Lift Themselves Out of Their Ruts

By Margery Bedinger

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As I read the impassioned article entitled "Library Ruts" in the March 1st issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL a bit of the author's fire kindled my imagination, and I thought to myself, "Just suppose libraries lifted themselves out of their ruts—," and with that, a vivid picture unrolled before my mind.

I saw a public library whose chief aim was to serve and satisfy the public from which it got its support. The iconoclasm of that idea shook me, and I stopped to think it over. I considered stores, dependent also upon the public, the same public, for their support, and asked myself how they went about it to get that support. I realized that, in the first place, they first, last and all the time considered the desires, needs and pleasure of their public. They decided what portion of it they wanted to attract, the five and ten-centers or the buyers of French importations, and then they stocked up on what would please and satisfy that public. They did not set themselves up as judges and get the goods which, in their opinion, the public ought to have, but they got what they believed the public would want.

At this point spectres of "light fiction" readers and "immoral books" passed in grisly array across the picture (it was a movie, you see), but my terror was soon dissipated by the remembrance of the qualifying phrase, "the public they wanted to attract." People whose only reading interest is trash or the daily paper need be considered only slightly by the public library. The news stands, commercial and circulating libraries can, will and indeed do care for them. Of course, if the library has enough funds, so that it may truly care for the whole community, then shelves of fluffy love stories and gruesome thrillers, and rooms for the shelter of the "down and outers" through the winter days are quite within its province, even as a large department store has its bargain basement as well as its "import shop." But this picture of the Library Out of the Rut showed but small funds being spent on this sort of thing when intelligent, desirable readers were turned away continually, and requests for solid reading met again and again with, "I'm sorry, it's out, we have only one copy, you see."

The Library Out of a Rut chose as its public all those who wanted to read books and magazines that came up to a certain standard of literary value, including purely recreational reading. It also included books which were widely read in educated circles, but about which controversy raged, for the librarians, ever bearing their aim in mind to satisfy the needs and desires of their public, let the law censor the books and did not presume themselves to decide what they thought would harm their public. They felt that as long as the law censored public morals, it was not necessary that they should also attempt to do so. In fact, they endeavored to satisfy and please their public. They were not especially concerned with making that public what they thought a public ought to be. They thought of themselves as servants, not reformers.

These puzzling questions of choice of public and attitude toward it settled, the picture ("just supposing") went on to show how the Library Out of a Rut attracted its public. In the first place, nothing was attempted that could not be performed. Instead of trying to spread its service very thin, and doing nothing thoroughly or well, and excusing and explaining the inadequacy of the service to the bewildered and displeased patrons, it either performed or said, "We are sorry, but our funds will not allow us to give that service, we can't even attempt it. We have only enough for this." The picture showed patrons disappointed, but understanding, going away so pleased with the good and thorough execution of the services the library did undertake to do, that they said to themselves, "That's a good library—they should have more money." The analogy of the store came again into the movie—and I saw small stores selling a few things, adding a few more, building on this firm foundation, and finally growing into large solid department stores; great restaurant chains growing from coffee and waffle shops. And I also saw tea and lunch rooms starting out with a great splurge, with poorly trained waitresses, food advertised on the menu that was not forthcoming, seats that could not be got save after long waits. Here dissatisfied patrons spread the doleful tale of "You can never get any food there," until it finally became, "Oh, I never go there," and the restaurant had to close. I seemed to hear as echoes (it was a "talkie," too, I found), "You

never can get any books there," and "Oh, I never go to the public library," mingling with the wails and scoffs of the hungry people in the picture.

The Library Out of the Rut having selected its public, defined its field, next proceeded to advertise its service. Its attitude was one of assurance and self-respect. Knowing what it wanted to do, feeling sure that the doing of this was within its powers, it confidently told its public what it could do and how well it could do it. It had no inhibitions about false delicacy or false modesty, nor did its own dignity preoccupy its thoughts. It realized it was a public library, spending public funds for the use of the public, and that it owed it to that public to let them know what it was giving them in return for their support. Moreover, as it existed only by the will of the public, it felt it a duty to tell freely what it did to justify its existence. It boldly, and on all occasions, therefore, proclaimed its usefulness. This it was not afraid to do, because it told what it really did, not what it tried to do, or would like to do, or did sometimes, but what it regularly and definitely *did*. I thought again of a store that never advertised what it had to sell, or, doing so, was continually "out" of everything; of a store that had only a small stock of this year's goods, but quantities of last year's and those of the year before that—a bit shopworn, perhaps, but "perfectly good material." I wondered how long the public would continue to support such a store. At this point I saw an audience of librarians at this "talkie" begin to stir and talk, but the Library Out of the Rut having decided to attract the intelligent members of the community who want to read the best of the season's non-fiction while it was still being talked about, and having undertaken to do it, did so blithely—possibly through duplicate-pay collections. At any rate, in that city the library staff did not hear on all sides in their social contacts, "Oh, you are in the library? You know, *I* have never been *in* the building. I get all my books from the circulating libraries."

Inside, the Library Out of the Rut was a staff who loved books. They didn't all know how to catalog, but they loved to read good literature, and they had sufficient leisure to do it in; by which I mean, they were not so hard worked that they went home too tired for anything save rest, and their hours were not so long but they still had some time for reading. They were attractively dressed, too, for they were adequately paid. In fact, they were rather a picked group, because work in the Library Out of the Rut was of the sort to attract good people. These acted as interpreters of the books to the public.

The stock, too, in the Library Out of the Rut was attractive, fresh and clean. When covers were worn and dirty, and paper stained and torn, the book was considered to have served its time, and discarded. There was money enough, you see, because limits were placed on what was attempted, and great care was taken not to drive away desirable readers by filth and mess. Not all books were rebound; only those which readers would still want; in short, "stock turnover" was not, as a rule, considered a bad thing, and when a more up-to-date and reliable book rendered an old one obsolete, the old one was disposed of; it was not kept to be given an ignorant reader, only to have that reader later find out how he had been fooled. The "interpreters" in charge of certain sections and really knowing those subjects made possible this careful selection of stock.

I was interested in the staff of the Library Out of the Rut for other reasons than their love and knowledge of books and their attractiveness. They were alive, alert—they had hope and aspiration for the future in their faces. This puzzled me, until I found out that the new elevation of the library had allowed the fresh air to reach every part of it. I found the librarians there were living in the XXth Century, where there was an equal chance and equal reward for all ability, whether clad in skirts or trousers. I found, upon looking over the A. L. A. proceedings on one of the shelves, that the officers and council members of that learned society were more representative of the membership than in the old "rutty" days, and that these positions of trust and leadership were given quite irrespective of sex, but on a basis of proven ability and good work done. Again these people were chosen and elected, too, by the whole membership of the association. In the course of several years more names appeared of younger, newer people. No longer were the same few called upon again and again to bear the burden of legislation and administration, but new blood was brought in to share these labors, and new names appeared on the programs of meetings. The proceedings were filled with new thoughts and new ideas, and the talks and papers appeared to have gained in practical value, since so many were given by people who were actually engaged in doing the phase of library work under discussion.

"My!" I thought. "I feel so alive! Isn't this great. Makes you proud to be a librarian. Just suppose—it were true—I wonder what would happen!"

THE
LIBRARY JOURNAL

October 15th, 1929

Editorial Forum

THE bibliographical review of English and foreign dictionaries read before the special Libraries Association of Boston and reprinted in full in this issue, from the careful pen of Professor Geddes, is a study worthy of the attention of all bibliographers and should be useful to all librarians, even to those who cannot afford the greater works and must content themselves with abridgments or lesser works. Professor Geddes has covered in extenso most of what are usually counted literary languages, though the Scandinavian, Dutch and Russian tongues have not had like attention. For these and for dictionaries of minor languages, such as those of the Baltic provinces and the Balkans, there may be special need in those portions of our polyglot country where there are immigrants from these countries; and perhaps even more useful would be as careful a review of the best bilingual dictionaries covering these tongues respectively and English. It is to be hoped that some such annotated list may be forthcoming, whether from the pen of Professor Geddes or other scholar.

* * *

BASEBALL and football fans are well-known products of American civilization, but it has been left to State Librarian Ferguson to develop the library fan, which, however, is a different kind. Adopting the method pursued by concerns which advertise their products at State and county fairs of presenting souvenirs in all sorts of ingenious forms, Mr. Ferguson devised for the State fair a fan advertising the facilities of the county library system throughout the State, an illustration of which is presented on another page. The scheme seems to go a good ways in library publicity, but also it seems to bring results. Visitors from many other states at Sacramento took the fans and the ideas home with them, and possibly library fans may be introduced throughout the country and produce library fans in the orthodox American sense of the word.

* * *

THESE are cyclopedic days in which the world makes knowledge more rapidly than the most alert of editors and publishers can keep up with it. The present year will be memorable for the fourteenth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, the reviews of which attest the general opinion that the editors have done their best and the best possible to bring this historic enterprise up to date. Incidentally the old form has been given up, so that no longer is it necessary to search through a general treatise on chemistry to look up a specific subject, but the entries are made alphabetically under specific titles, a method much more suited to libraries and general use, though perhaps less agreeable to specialists and experts. The *New International Encyclopedia*, on which over a million dollars was spent in the original edition and of which a new edition has been printed within the decade, originally adopted this method of specific entry which the *Brittanica* has now also accepted, and this is kept up to date by the publication annually of the *New International Year Book* as its supplement. The new *Britannica* is said to have cost over two million dollars before a single copy was put out, a proof of the enormous outlay required in these days of wide knowledge to give a detailed picture of the world we live in. There remains one desideratum which has been better filled in England than in America, a more compact and lower-priced encyclopedia within the means of the smallest libraries and moderate purses. It would not be amiss and might be profitable if either or both of these gigantic undertakings should present a selective condensation of materials which should meet this want.

* * *

QUESTION is raised as to the relations of photostat copies to copyright. The answer is simple as to general principle, but not so easy as to specific application. A photostat copy from a copyright book is permissible within the limits of "fair use" without danger of infringement, but the copying of whole chapters or the reproduction of further photostat copies would bring the act within the penalties of the law. The essential principle from the pecuniary point of view is that copying which would forestall the purchase of copyright work would be detrimental to the author and is, there-

fore, banned. The Library of Congress, the New York Public Library and the University of Michigan take special pains to caution those making photostat copies of copyright works against such danger of infringement and other libraries should follow their example. The Library of Congress, indeed, declines to make photostat copies of any kind from a copyright work without assurance of consent of the owner of the copyright. The extension of the microscopic book scheme has also an important bearing on copyright, for that generally presumes the copying of an entire work, although for the most part only rare books out of print will be photographed.

* * *

IF American libraries really want a continuation of the British Museum Catalog, now is the time for them to speak or forever hold their peace. As a result of various appeals, mainly from American librarians, the British Museum authorities announced last year that they were ready to prepare and print a revision and continuation of the British Museum Catalog of printed books, on the very reasonable condition that enough subscriptions should be received to justify the expense. If 200 subscriptions were received from libraries in the United States and Canada on or before Nov. 1, 1929, the Museum was prepared, as librarians may again be reminded, to begin promptly the work of editing and printing a revision of the catalog. It was estimated that 20 volumes a year could be prepared, publication to extend over about eight years. If these 200 subscriptions were assured, the price would be £2 10s., or £50 a year for eight years. This would mean a total outlay of $2,000, distributed over about eight years, or $250 per year. The American library world is indebted here to the Rockefeller Foundation, which has agreed to aid this effort, by making a grant of $80,500, conditional on the receipt of these 200 subscriptions from this country. This grant makes possible a 20 per cent discount on the price of each volume. As a result of the canvass by the Bibliographical Society of America, Mr. Faxon as treasurer reports that 147 sets have so far been subscribed for. This is a creditable, but inadequate, number, and it is urgently to be desired that the remaining 53 sets may be promptly ordered by libraries which can afford to do so, or to add to their present subscriptions for the use of important branches, or for keeping until other libraries may size up to the demand for so important a library tool. The time limit set was Nov. 1, 1929, and additional orders will be reported by cable within that time, and if necessary an endeavor will be made to have the time extended to the end of the year. H. M. L.

* * *

IT is gratifying to announce that there has been real progress toward the library building of the League of Nations, made possible by the generosity of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The advisory planning committee had held two meetings, but the change of site at Geneva, necessitated by the unwillingness of the English lady who owned the land to make the anticipated sale, quite disarranged the preliminary plans. These were, therefore, restudied at a meeting at Geneva subsequent to the Rome Congress, at which were present Messrs. Sevensma, Librarian of the League of Nations, de Maday, Librarian of the International Labor Office, Roland-Marcel of Paris, Krüss of Berlin; di Gregori, representing Senator Scialoia of Italy, and Bishop representing America, in consultation with the five architects who had been selected as advisers. A scheme was worked out on the general plan presented by Dr. Sevensma which was satisfactory to all, and the final plans and specifications will now be developed by Architect Vago of Hungary, who has been selected for this work and whose experience and alertness in utilizing the experience of others give promise of good result.

* * *

IT has been decided that the proposed Franco-American exhibition at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris should be deferred until the winter of 1930-31, when the international situation will probably be more favorable. This decision was made by M. Roland-Marcel, in consultation with the A. L. A. representative, and is doubtless wise. It is intended that the exhibition shall be a general exhibit of American books, prints and other library material, and it is hoped that not only the library associations and individual libraries will cooperate in furnishing materials but that such organizations as the Grolier Club and the Graphic Arts Society will lend their aid and treasures. It is expected that the admission fees will repay the cost which meantime will be taken care of by the Société des Amis de la Bibliothèque Nationale, corresponding to our own society of the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress. Thus American exhibitors will be put to no expense beyond the cost of packing and shipping. The proposal is a most gratifying one and should have every possible cooperation on this side, especially as it may be the model for similar exhibits in other countries as well as France.

Librarian Authors

FRANCES NEWMAN was born in Atlanta, Ga., the youngest of six children. Her father was United States judge for the Northern District of Georgia and had been a captain in the Confederate cavalry. Her mother's father had been a judge, and all of her forbears were lawyers and soldiers. Miss Newman never went to college, but to schools in Atlanta, to Mrs. Semple's school in New York, and to an extinct school in Washington. When she was a little girl she began to write stories, but since she had never seen an author she went into the Atlanta Public Library. When she became head of the Lending Department, she began to write library book reviews for the *Atlanta Journal*. After a year she began to sign them, and they grew into something like formal reviews and the clipping bureaus began to send them out. In January, 1921, she met James Branch Cabell. About that time H. L. Mencken and Ben W. Huebsch wrote to her and she did some writing for the *Reviewer*, which was a little magazine published in Richmond. After her mother died she decided to go to France to try to get away from the influence of the modern English writers, which up to then had been very evident in her work. She went to lectures at the Sorbonne, but soon became bored with hearing about La France. Then she found a charming woman called Angelo Lavelli and read eighteenth century French books with her, and for about six months neither wrote nor read English. When she returned home she wrote a few feature stories for the *Atlanta Journal* with the idea of simplifying her prose. Then she began the book *The Short Story's Mutations, from Petronius to Paul Morand*, which grew out of an idea which she had happened to express in a conversation with Paul Morand, whom she had met in Paris. Ben W. Huebsch was entirely responsible for the publishing of this book and put it in his fall catalog for 1924 when only two chapters were finished. While she was translating the French stories for this book, she had an idea for a short story and wrote *Rachel and Her Children*, which was published in the *American Mercury* for May, 1924. This story was awarded the O. Henry Memorial Prize as the best story of the year under 3000 words.

FRANCES NEWMAN

Author of the O. Henry Memorial prize-winning short story, "Rachel and Her Children," and several novels. She began her literary career in the Atlanta, Ga., Public Library, where she wrote book reviews for the newspaper

When Ben W. Huebsch was merging with the Viking Press, Horace Liveright happened to be visiting relatives in Atlanta and visited Miss Newman. She showed him the first three pages of the book *The Hard-Boiled Virgin*, and he immediately made a contract with her. Miss Newman went up to the McDowell Colony at Peterborough and finished her first novel, which later proved to be a best-seller. Then she went to Europe again, after returning to Peterborough to write her second novel, *Dead Lovers Are Faithful Lovers*.

The form of Frances Newman's writing was an outcome of two fixed ideas about fiction. To quote her own words, "With two conflicting ideas, that a novel is unlikely to be really good unless it is concerned with the life the authors knows completely, and that modern American life is as unsuited to literature as modern trousers are to sculpture, I had to work out a form of stylizing life, so to speak.

I never thought of my Virgin's relation to *Marius the Epicurean, though* I read it a great deal about ten years ago. But Mr. Cabell thinks the form is noticeably related to Marius, though of course the subject could hardly be more different. I have written reviews and critical articles for a good many papers, *The Herald Tribune, Saturday Review, The Post, The Bookman* and some others. I live here with a nephew, whose mother died when he was a child, and with my old Mammy."

Beginning her writing at a comparatively late period in her life, she gained the favor of many prominent critics and a large audience who were deprived of further work from her by her sudden death in 1928. She died in New York City three days after signing a contract with Horace Liveright for the publication of a book of translations.

Book Reviews

Index to Short Stories

ELEVEN thousand short stories are indexed in the new *Supplement* to Ina Ten Eyck's *Index to Short Stories*, of which a second edition, listing more than 17,000 appeared in 1923 (Wilson, cl., 332p., $8, also sold on service basis). The work of more than 1000 authors, representing thirty-six nationalities, is indexed in the *Supplement*. References which appear in the second edition have not been repeated, but old titles which reappear in later collections are listed, making it necessary to use both the second edition and the *Supplement* to make sure that all available sources are found. The rule in force in the first two editions that only those authors should be included who have had published at least one volume of collected stories has evidently been relaxed in the *Supplement*, and to its benefit. The writer of this note had occasion recently to look up the dates of first publication of some short stories and drew a blank several times in Firkins, but found them in Hannigan's *Standard Index of Short Stories*, 1900-1914, where no such restriction prevails.

The term "short story" is so broadly interpreted in the *Supplement* as to include a poem by Arthur Davison Ficke (whose pseudonym is incorrectly spelled "Anna" Knish). In the entry under George and Weedon Grossmith's "Ball at the Mansion House," an annotation to the effect that it is not strictly a short story, being a chapter from *The Diary of a Nobody*, might have been helpful. Mrs. Williamson admittedly proceeds with her writing as though C. N. Williamson were not dead, but his date as given, 1859—, should be closed with a 1920. Glenway Wescott's name is incorrectly spelled Westcott, throwing it several entries out of its proper alphabetical place, and the case is more serious with Claude Farrère, whose name appears on page 95 as Farère when it should follow Farrar on page 96. His real name, Charles Bargone, is not listed, nor is Ernest Bramah's (Ernest Bramah Smith). The point would not be worth making if so much care had not been taken elsewhere to refer from the pseudonym to the real name, even Edward Hope being shunted to Coffey, Edward Hope. Neither entry under Romer Wilson's name indicates that she is the wife of Edward J. O'Brien, who might be regarded as the patron saint of the *Index*. Arthur Cheney Train of New York City is listed in the geographical index of the book as an English writer—as is Mrs. Train. Agatha Christie is of American birth, but hardly to be classified as an American writer. And why is Ethel M. Dell included with the Americans?

E. F. W.

Bibliography on Paper

FOR background to the editorials on the preservation of book paper in recent issues of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, the recent bibliography compiled by Robert P. Walton of the Science and Technology Division of the New York Public Library might well be prescribed as required reading, particularly since the bibliography is so fully annotated as to become more nearly an index-digest (*Causes and Prevention of Deterioration in Book Materials*. New York Public Library, pap., 39p., 15c.). The pamphlet is about equally divided between the literature on preservation and durability of book paper and that on the deterioration of bookbinding leathers, with sections on leather preservative compositions and on determination of acidity in leather.

A Study of Biographies

PRACTITIONERS of the new biography are special thesis biographers, picking and choosing from the old full length biographies without which they would be lost, concludes George F. Bowerman, librarian of the Washington (D. C.) Public Library, in his illuminating study of Ludwig, Strachey, Maurois, Guedalla, Bradford, *et al.*, published by the District of Columbia Library Association (pap., 12p.). The paper, read before the Columbian Library Association last Jan. 19, has been published in response to many requests.

Tales For Bibliophiles

THEODORE W. KOCH'S volume of *Tales for Bibliophiles*, translated from the French of Nodier, Dumas, Duhamel and others, has recently appeared as one of the most attractive of the publications of the Caxton Club of Chicago (bds., 212p.). All the tales relate to bibliophilism or its abnormal development in bibliomania (reaching its nadir, perhaps, in the "Bibliophile's Hell," described by Charles Asselineau in this book), and cover a span of nearly a century.

A review will appear later in the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Aftermath of the Congress at Rome

Criticisms from Italy and Germany

SIGNOR A. F. FORMÍGGINI, the publisher of *L'Italia che Scrive*, has written very frankly in the July number of his journal about the detailed organization of the Congress. Through the expressed desire of the head of the Government, says he, there was declared a general mobilization of the principal bibliographical treasures which constitute the incomparable richness of Italy, and the visitors were simply stunned by what they had an opportunity to see in Rome, Naples, Montecassino, Florence, Bologna, Modena and Venice. The fervor with which the Italian librarians busied themselves to show to their foreign colleagues the most exquisite treasures of the Italian bookish inheritance was truly marvelous and also contagious, for many of them, who found their libraries excluded from the already too ample itinerary mapped out for the Congress, would also have appreciated a visit to enable them to show the treasures of which they are the proud custodians.

The poor organization of the Congress itself, says Signor Formiggini, had surprises and disquieting consequences, especially for the foreign members, who, in general, are masters of method. The committee in charge was evidently of the opinion that for the success of the Congress it was necessary to get as many people as possible to come from everywhere, to find who would undertake to organize numerous expositions, shows and receptions; then letting the mass untangle itself automatically and, above all, thinking that the 140 communications, after an approved functionary had indeed classified them by groups and sections, would take care of themselves. It would seem that the management of the Congress was nobody's concern, that there was a disbandment and that certain sections never met.

There were some important and fine things said at the Congress, but owing to the manner in which it was organized no one was able to get a panoramic vision of the affair as a whole. He thought that the Congress, as it were, should begin now; a beginning should be made with the digesting, coordinating and systematic summarizing of the papers presented and the publishing of the results in convenient form. He had suggested that among the rules and regulations of the Congress there should be one requiring that each speaker present a summary of his own paper, printed in a standard style and format, and in a sufficiently large edition to permit of these sheets being distributed to the members of the Congress. By assembling these papers one might have secured a general synopsis, which might have been prefaced with a general statement and followed by an index.

Even more sweeping is the criticism of Dr. Hans Praesent, librarian of the Deutsche Bücherei, Leipzig, who has published two lengthy articles on the Congress in the *Börsenblatt für den Deutschen Buchhandel*, July 30 and Aug. 1, 1929. Evidently no thought had been given to accommodating the representatives of the press at Rome, says Dr. Praesent, so that the notices of the Congress in the daily papers were necessarily fragmentary and in part incorrect. It may be estimated that 100 German librarians came to Rome, but it is impossible to give details about the representatives from the other countries, or even to mention their names, since there was unfortunately no list of delegates. The number of participants was so great that one was often unable to find out who was present from one's own country and from foreign countries, and one had to trust to chance in any effort to meet people. Other arrangements for the Congress, too, in so far as there were any, were the object of serious complaints. It was unfortunate that the official bureau of the Congress had been established in the splendid new building of the Ministry for Public Instruction, which is located far away in the southwestern part of Rome; that the meetings took place in the Palazzo Corsini, also on the other side of the Tiber, in the western section of the city, while most of the members were stopping in the hotel section between the railroad station and the Pincio; and that the chief exhibit was at the other end of town, far to the north.

A mere glance at the list of reports and resolutions will readily show that the Congress did not fail in the matter of exhortations, and we can only hope that the new Federation may succeed in transforming at least a part of its decisions into actual deeds. One had the impression at this Congress, as elsewhere, that, considering the expense, very little has so far been accomplished by the costly commissions for furthering library work and similar activities, which for years have been maintained by the League of Nations and by the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation in Paris, and that progress is to be expected only from energetic and efficient members of the profession from various countries. Thus every nation will have to take care of itself and look to congresses like this merely for inspiration.

From Canadian Libraries

The Only Free Public Library in Province of Quebec

THE Civic Library at Westmount, Quebec, Canada, has for many years held the position of being the only free public library in the Province of Quebec. There is no government grant, no endowment, no subscribers' fee. The institution is entirely supported by the taxes of the municipality. Westmount is an "English-speaking" town of 25,000 souls, with an English mayor and council. Though geographically surrounded by the city of Montreal, it is quite separate.

This library does a remarkable reference work both inside and outside its own boundaries. The McGill University professors send to the library lists of the books their students will need during the semester. These are at once put on reserve, and throughout the college year the reference room is filled with students. A work with the local schools is also carried on, the teachers being furnished with post cards which read: "Next week my pupils will need material on ....." When the reference librarian receives the card she at once collects all available material ready for the school children's visit. The registered adult borrower is not forgotten, for anyone expressing a wish for material on any literary subject is furnished with a list of books available.

The Book-of-the-Month Clubs and the adult education lists are not of any great value to English readers—usually they are scorned as "too American." An Englishman likes plum pudding, but he likes to pick out his own plums.

Westmount being a city of beautiful homes, with few shops, no hotels, no moving picture houses, no factories and no slums, the library makes a specialty of gardening books, music and the fine arts, cookery books, as well as all the stepping-stones of ancient and modern literature. Best of all, Westmount Library has a large conservatory, where people desiring to read and smoke can enjoy themselves. In 1911 a children's room was opened, a model of its kind and said to be the finest in Canada.

Library Act Passes Legislature

AT the last session of the New Brunswick Legislature a Library Act, based on the British Columbia Library Act, was passed. Nothing has been done as yet by the Library Commission appointed by the Government, but their activities will be reported later.

Canadian Representative on Adult Education Commission Dies

THE Inspector of Public Libraries for the Province of Ontario, Canada, for sixteen years and for some years previously librarian of the Public Library at London, Ontario, W. O. Carson, died on Sept. 27 after an illness that had kept him from his office for nearly a year. Mr. Carson was a prominent member of the A. L. A. and was the Canadian representative of the Adult Education Commission. He was past president of the Ontario Library Association, editor of the *Library Quarterly Review* of Ontario, and had been instrumental in organizing the library school which was so successful in raising the professional standards of librarianship in Canada. He was an efficient public official who knew his job and liked his job. No libraries died during his tenure of office, but many were saved and many new ones added. He will be greatly missed in Ontario.

Magazines Sold by Auction in Public Library

THE Westmount Library, Quebec, Canada, holds a yearly magazine auction the first Saturday evening in December, when periodicals for the coming year are sold to the highest bidder. One of the library board members acts as auctioneer. The magazines to be sold are alphabetically arranged, and a typed list gives the price each would cost the public if ordered yearly. We will suppose that the *Amateur Photographer* is being sold. When half the original price is reached the auctioneer is satisfied to close the deal. The magazine remains on the reading table a full month, but when the new number replaces the old, the latter is pigeonholed and bears the purchaser's name. He can call for it at any time. This saves storage of dusty piles of magazines, ephemeral in value. Such magazines as the *Strand*, *St. Nicholas* and the *Windsor* sell well, and clean, bound copies in a more satisfactory binding than the library could afford otherwise can be bought with the money at the end of the year. Of course, there are a good many magazines used for reference that do not fall under the hammer, *Hibbert's Journal*, *National Geographic* and the English reviews being in this class.

From the Library Schools

Western Reserve

THE twenty-sixth year of the School of Library Science of Western Reserve University began on Sept. 17. The school again registers the maximum number of students—15 in the Senior Children's Course, 40 in the Graduate Group and 20 in the Undergraduate Group, a total of 75. Election of the Junior Children's Course or the High School Course is made by students shortly after the beginning of the term.

New members of the faculty, besides the Dean, Herbert S. Hirshberg, are Katherine C. Cook, '29, and Ruth Theobald, Instructors and Revisers. Blanche V. Watts, Assistant Professor, and Blanche A. Smith, Instructor, of the Cleveland College faculty, will give part-time instruction in the school.

Closer coordination of the work of Cleveland College and the school is being effected, and credits are now allowed interchangeably.

Publication by the School of Library Science of Western Reserve University of a directory of graduates, 1905-1929, in recognition of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the school, gives alumni and the library world in general a complete list, arranged alphabetically by class and by geographical location, of the alumni of the school. A limited number of copies are still available for distribution.

Pittsburgh

THE school opened on September 17th with an enrollment of fifty-one full-time students and three part-time students. The capacity of the school is limited and it was necessary to turn away numerous applicants who applied too late for admission. Ninety per cent of this year's class are college graduates or as Academic Library Students will receive their degrees from their respective colleges at the end of the library school course.

The curriculm as revised last year goes into effect with the opening of this term. Under the new arrangement the students are divided into courses for the whole year, instead of concentrating the specialized work in the second semester. Twenty-eight students have elected Library Work with Children, seventeen General Library Work, and nine Library Work with Schools.

The personnel of the faculty remains the same, with the addition of Miss Elizabeth Nesbitt as instructor in work with children.

Pittsburgh Reorganizes Curriculum

THE Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh, announces a reorganization of its curriculum which will greatly strengthen its course in library work with children. Beginning next fall, the children's course will be almost entirely separated from the general and school library courses. Specialized study and practice in children's work will be given throughout the year instead of in the second semester only.

Atlanta

THE ATLANTA LIBRARY SCHOOL opened its twenty-fifth year with a record enrollment of forty students. The school is affiliated with Emory University, which grants the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Library Science upon completion of the course. It was established through the generosity of Andrew Carnegie in connection with the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, the first municipally supported library in the Southeastern States. Georgia has the largest representation in this year's class, with sixteen students. Seven are enrolled from South Carolina and others from North Carolina, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky, Virginia and Michigan.

University of Minnesota

THIRTY-EIGHT students completed the full year of professional training offered by the Division of Library Instruction of the University of Minnesota.

Library Science Number of "Teaching"

THE September issue of *Teaching*, entitled "The High School Library," is the Library Science Number, and its entire contents were prepared by the Department of Library Science of the Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia. It is a 60-page pamphlet and was edited chiefly by Mrs. Pine.

In the few weeks that it has been off the press it has been distributed all over the State of Kansas. In addition to the hundreds of copies that have gone out over Kansas, requests for copies have come in to the library from 34 other States.

Questions and Answers

Special Collections of College Alumni Writings

Question: Many college libraries now make collections of books and pamphlets written by their own graduates and faculty. What is the best way to catalog and arrange such a collection? Should this material be fully cataloged in the main catalog, or is it satisfactory to have a drawer with very short author entries placed near where the collection is located? Is there a better way than either of these for a library that still has some 150,000 volumes of poorly cataloged books to handle? —C. K. D.

Answer: My experience in handling special collections of the writing of the alumni has been limited to Princeton and the University of Michigan, both of which have large and important alumni collections. Answering this specific question, let me say that in my judgment this material should be fully cataloged in the main catalog. Of course, if there is not time to catalog any collection fully, short entries are better than none at all. Incidentally, at both Princeton and at Michigan it was found necessary to work out a special classification for the writings of the alumni and of the faculties. The interest at Princeton was largely in the class, and the pamphlets and books in the alumni collections were shelved by the class to which the author belonged. I presume this arrangement is still maintained. We have worked out quite an elaborate scheme for the classification of this material at Michigan, and I suppose that practically every university and college maintaining alumni collections has made a similar arrangement. Finally, let me say that such collections have very great value. I recall that when Professor Riley was writing his history of American philosophy he found in the alumni collection at Princeton one of the most valuable groups of material that he was able to discover in the course of his research. This was doubtless due to the influence of John Witherspoon and certain of his successors on their students. I imagine that similar influences and tendencies may be traced in other alumni collections.

William W. Bishop,
Librarian, University of Michigan.

Answer: College libraries making collections of books and pamphlets written by their own graduates and faculty usually treat such collections in a special manner.

The collection is used strictly for reference purposes, but may be fully cataloged in the main catalog. If there are added copies for circulation, these are to be fully cataloged instead and but little attention is called to the non-circulating copies. A note on the author card for the circulating copy is sufficient in this case.

It is advisable to keep a special shelf list of these books, and it should be available for the use of the public at all times.

Antoinette Goetz,
University of California Library.

Answer: I question whether there is any best way to catalog and arrange an alumni collection in a college or university library. If time permits, the best plan is to have the entries included in the main catalog. Most authors, even major ones, like to see their gifts to the library included with the other material which is made available for use. Special symbols can be used with such entries, if it is desirable to have the books located in a special place by themselves. If time does not permit, a catalog of short author entries for the whole collection may be adequate. I do not think, however, that the location of this catalog should be preferably near the collection itself as much as in some place where it may be accessible for the people who would use the collection. A special drawer in the general catalog might be desirable. If the cards are not mixed with the others, differences in the form of entry would not be serious. In any case care should be taken to have every card clearly marked with its special collection symbol, which should be as nearly self-explanatory as possible. If there are restrictions on the use of the collection, some indication of this should be placed on the catalog or in some other place where would-be users of the collection could see it.

The collection, if not too large, is usually better arranged alphabetically by author than by subject. When it gets too large for this arrangement to be simple, a chronological arrangement by class graduation date is very often desirable, provided the collection is essentially an alumni collection and not a subject collection for use. Whichever arrangement is adopted should be supplemented by entries in the catalog which will bring out the other side; that is, if it is arranged alphabetically, there should be a list by classes or subjects. If arranged by class or subject, there should be separate author entries or indexes in some place. Until this can be done the author arrangement is likely to be the most satisfactory in most cases.

Frank K. Walter,
Librarian, University of Minnesota.

Library Organizations

A. L. A. Activities

THE Committee on A. L. A. Activities held a meeting at Washington on May 15. Certain methods of procedure were decided upon at that time in carrying out its survey of the Association activities. They may be modified and they undoubtedly will be enlarged, but in general they are as follows:

1. Attendance by the committee, as far as possible, at meetings of the Executive Board, Board of Education for Librarianship, Commission on the Library and Adult Education, Committee on Library Extension, Editorial Committee, and other important committees.

2. Examination of minutes and reports of various boards and committees.

3. A meeting of the committee at A. L. A. headquarters to observe its activities first-hand.

4. To obtain from a cross-section of the members of the Association their suggestions on and criticisms of the work and policies of the Association. The ones to whom requests for such suggestions would be sent would be chosen by some arbitrary method, perhaps, for example, the first five names at the top of each page of the A. L. A. handbook.

5. Other suggestions will be solicited from representatives of special groups as occasions demand.

6. To encourage members of the Association to bring suggestions or criticisms at any time to the committee. (Addresses are given below.)

Members of the committee at the Washington Conference attended meetings of the Executive Board, Board of Education for Librarianship, Committee on Library Extension, Editorial Committee and Membership Committee.

Gratia A. Countryman, *Minneapolis Public Library.*

H. H. B. Meyer, *Library of Congress.*

C. H. Compton, *Chairman, St. Louis Public Library.*

Chinese Library Association

THE First Conference of the Chinese Library Association which, on account of the disturbed conditions in the country, could not be held before, took place in the new capital of Nanking beginning Jan. 28 and lasting to Feb. 1. It was attended by 172 delegates, representing 16 provinces. Mr. Hu Han-min and Mr. Tai Chi-tao, prominent leaders of the Kuomingtang and influential members of the Central Executive Committee, gave a cordial reception to the delegates in their headquarters and stated in most earnest terms that China's civilization has been held back through the lack of modern libraries and library facilities such as to help scholars to do research work, and that the Kuomingtang will henceforth give its careful attention to the adequate support of libraries. The Central Executive Committee of the Kuomingtang—the highest in authority—has, through the influence of Mr. Hu Han-min and Mr. Tai Chi-tao made a generous contribution of $2,000 to the Chinese Library Association to defray the expense of the First Annual Conference, and an additional grant of $1,200 towards the organization. Dr. Chiang, as Minister of Education and also as Director of the Chekiang University District, invited the C. L. A. to hold its next conference in Hangchow in 1930, when the Chekiang Provincial Library building and the museum will be completed. This is another evidence that the leaders of the Nationalist Government have taken real interest in the library movement!

The following six sectional meetings, all of which were well attended, were under charge of the following chairmen:

Mr. T. L. Yuan, Library Administration.

Dr. T. C. Tai, Library Architecture.

Mr. D. U. Doo, Classification and Cataloging.

Mr. S. Y. Li, Compilation of Bibliographies.

Mr. T. C. S. Hu, (Boone) Library Training.

Mr. S. T. T. Seng, (Boone) Filing and Indexing Systems.

Pasadena Library Club

ON June 1 the Pasadena Library held its last meeting of the year in the Lecture Hall of the Pasadena Public Library. Mrs. Brown, the retiring president, introduced as speaker of the evening Prof. Graham Laing, head of the Economics Department of the California Institute of Technology, whose subject was "Historical Novels." A brief business meeting was held, the treasurer's report read, and a short talk given by Miss L. L. Littlejohn. The following officers were unanimously elected for the year: Willard O. Waters, President; Mrs. Patricia Dutcher, Secretary-Treasurer.

California Library Association

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the California Library Association was held in Sacramento, May 6 to 8, with President Mabel R. Gillis presiding. His Excellency, Governor C. C. Young, welcomed the librarians at the first general session, and the usual reports of committees and district officers were given. The address of the morning was given by State Librarian Milton J. Ferguson, who spoke on the South African Library situation, and was given a welcoming ovation by the meeting.

The second general session was addressed by Vierling H. Kersey, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who spoke on the topic "The School Looks More and More to the Library." The members were fortunate in having Prof. B. H. Lehman of the University of California give a series of three talks, one a day, on "Best Sellers and the Classics." The topic for this session was Biography.

A great many sections and round tables were held. The Trustees held a luncheon meeting. The Municipal Libraries Section met with Cornelia D. Plaister as president and the reference department's service to the community was presented from the small library and the large library viewpoint. "Know Your Public" was the topic discussed by Prof. Royal Roberts of the University of California. A paper prepared by Marion Humble of the National Association of Book Publishers on "Changing Trends in Reading Habits" was read by Mrs. Barbara Cowles of the Oakland Free Library. At the round table for children's librarians, Evelyn T. Ross of the Fresno Free Library, gave a paper on the newer non-fiction books for children, and Mrs. Nell Steinmetz of the Los Angeles Public Library spoke on newer books of fiction and fancy. Jasmine Britton of the Elementary School Library of Los Angeles, recently returned from a year abroad, told of the newer children's books of Europe, of the children themselves and their reading habits. The Special Libraries Section was in charge of W. A. Worthington. "Things in Print" was the title of a paper prepared by K. Dorothy Ferguson of the Bank of Italy in San Francisco and read by Isabel Jackson of the same institution. Margaret Hatch of the Standard Oil Company, San Francisco, spoke briefly on the S. L. A., nationally and locally, and Eleanor Crowder of Los Angeles spoke for the Southern Chapter. H. F. Ormsby, Secretary of the California Economic Research Council, spoke on "Business Research and the Librarian."

Work with the schools was the subject of the next general session. Margaret Girdner of the Galileo High School of San Francisco spoke on "Some High School Library Visions"; Jasmine Britton on "New Dimensions in Schools and Libraries," and Nicholas Ricciardi, Chief of the Division of City Secondary Schools of the State Department of Education, on "What Our Young People Are Thinking." Professor Lehman's last talk on Fiction was a happy climax to the series.

Officers as follows: President, Mrs. Julia G. Babcock; Vice-President, John B. Kaiser; Secretary-Treasurer, Hazel G. Gibson, Susan T. Smith of Berkeley was elected delegate to the A. L. A. meeting at Washington.

National Catholic Educational Association

Library problems peculiar to Catholic schools and colleges were discussed at the meetings of the Library Section of the National Catholic Educational Association, held in Toledo, Ohio, June 24-27. Papers and discussions relating to the choice of main entries and the selection of subject headings for ecclesiastical literature were given. The general feeling of the group was that the time had arrived for a more thorough and scholarly treatment of this type of literature in library cataloging. It was recommended that a commission be appointed to make a careful study of the problems and to prepare rules and aids for cataloging ecclesiastical literature in such a manner as to secure a more effective use of the material than has heretofore been possible. Classification systems were considered with a view to explaining their respective advantages and disadvantages. Special attention was given to the treatment of material classed with Religion and Theology. Carl Vitz, Public Library of Toledo, and Earl N. Manchester, Ohio State University, took active part in the meeting as the official representatives of the American Library Association.

The following officers were appointed for the coming year: Chairman, Francis E. Fitzgerald, St. Thomas College, Scranton, Pa.; Vice-Chairman, Sister M. Reparata, O.P., Rosary College, River Forest, Ill.; Secretary, Brother Francis H. Ruhlman, S.M., University of Dayton, Ohio.

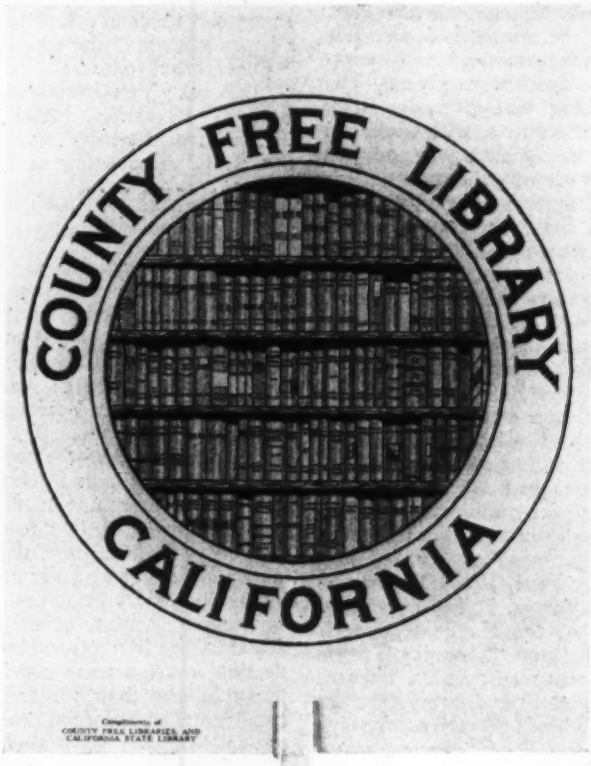
An Error Is Corrected

The September fifteenth issue of the Library Journal had an error on page 757. A review of the *School Library Yearbook* stated that a directory of children's librarians who are members of the A. L. A. was contained in the *Yearbook*. The directory is actually one of *school* librarians but, through a printer's error, the Table of Contents indicates that it is a directory of children's librarians. All those possessing copies should correct this error.

In the Library World

A New Idea for State Fairs!

THE CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY has a new scheme of publicity to be used at state fairs that may be of value to other libraries. This year 15,000 bright yellow fans were printed with information regarding the California libraries, especially the county service, and distributed during the entire week of the fair. By using discretion about the hours of distribution and by only distributing to adults, the supply of fans lasted through the entire week. Many people stopped to ask questions, and people from other States were much interested in county service and stated they were going to take the fans back to their own States. In addition to the fans, the electrically lighted map, which was displayed at the Sesqui-Centennial, was used. The booth for distributing the fans was near the map so that the connection between the two was made very nicely. The statistics on the map were brought up to date last year. It was felt that the effort and expense of this publicity was well worth while and that the displays this year were more effective than they had been for the past few years.



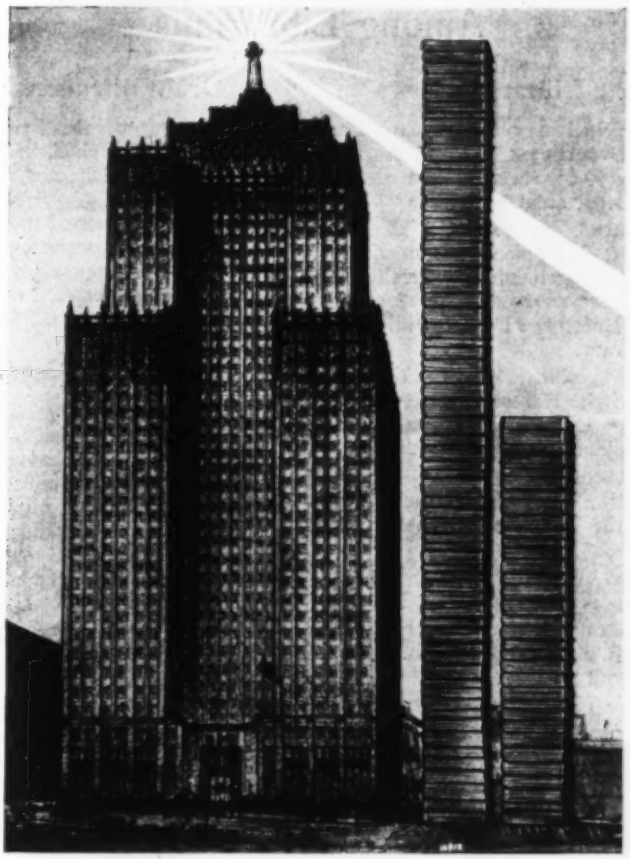
Kalamazoo Annual Report

THE fifty-seventh annual report of the Kalamazoo Public Library, Mich., shows a registration of 25,730, or 45 per cent of the estimated population of 57,000; 94,213 volumes on the shelves, of which 9238 are new. The circulation of books totaled 481,240, or 8.4 per capita; in addition there were circulated 209,637 photographs and clipped pictures, 29,030 lantern slides, 1503 collections of objects; a total of 723,606 units, or 2364 per day. The recorded reference questions at the central library and art department were 10,844, but it is impossible to record all questions. The juvenile registration was 29 per cent of the total, and the juvenile circulation of books was 39⅓ per cent of the total. The total cost of maintenance was $75,773.63, 60 per cent being for salaries, 20.7 per cent for books, etc., and 19.4 per cent for general expenses. This is $1.32⅔ per capita, and $0.157 per volume of circulation.

New Mexico Opens Extension Service

THE Board of Regents of the Museum of New Mexico announces the opening of the State Library Extension Service provided for by the Ninth Legislature. The law requires the appointment of a director "who shall have professional training and experience," the director to serve also as librarian of the Museum. The regents have asked Mrs. Julia Brown Asplund of Santa Fé to organize the work for the first year, and she has accepted the position.

The director will organize the libraries now in the custody of the Museum, including that of the State Historical Society, and will, as far as possible, extend all the resources of the institution to the citizens of the State. She will also give advice and assistance to libraries and schools and will organize and maintain a system of traveling libraries to be sent to communities in the State which are unable to support libraries of their own.



Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh Increases Ten Per Cent

BY lending 2,550,586 books for home reading, an increase of 10 per cent over last year, the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh broke all former records. If the books which are borrowed from this library every week-day could be placed beside the new Grant Building, they would rise 478 feet to the top of the beacon tower. A second pile would reach higher than the twentieth floor. Of this circulation of books 1,235,165 were juvenile.

Memorial Library at Burkestown, Va.

THE residuary estate of Francis Wright Clinton, president of the Danbury Hat Co. and a prominent art and book collector, is to be used for the erection of a community building at Burkestown, Va., under the terms of his will. The building is to be a library and recreational center for the people of Burkestown and is to be known as The Clinton Memorial.

Maybelle Reid, Western Reserve '28, has been appointed Elementary School Librarian for the Lakewood Public Schools and the Lakewood Public Library.

Fort Wayne Exceeds Million Mark

THE Fort Wayne Public Library, Indiana, exceeds the million mark in circulation this year. A total of 1,039,507 books were circulated in the city and county to a total of 58,648 registered borrowers. Of this circulation only 48.96 per cent was fiction, a total of 530,428 volumes of non-fiction being circulated. A total number of 195,438 pictures, photographs and prints were loaned during the year and 6228 clippings circulated. This yearly circulation is an increase of 63,292 over last year's circulation of 976,215 volumes.

Among Librarians

Public Libraries

ALICE BOYD, principal attendant of the Adult Education Department of the Los Angeles Public Library, has been appointed the principal of this department.

RUTH H. CALKINS, N. Y. State '12, and head of the General Reference Division of the Seattle Public Library since 1921, has been granted a year's leave of absence to serve as acting head of the Reference Department, Wellesley College Library.

ADELINE COOK, Wisconsin '23, for the last four years head of the Reference Department in the State College Library, Pullman, Wash., is taking Miss Calkins' place in Seattle for a year.

JESSIE DE SHONG, Western Reserve '25, is now librarian of the Rice Branch Library in Cleveland, Ohio.

ADELINE GILBERT, Western Reserve '29, has entered the Davenport Public Library, Iowa.

MRS. MARY JEWETT GILBERT, St. Louis '23, will succeed Miss Vinton on the St. Louis Library School faculty.

MRS. ANNE W. HOWLAND has been conferred the degree of Doctor of Library Science (Sc.D. in L.S.) by the University of Georgia.

LOUISE E. JONES, principal of the Adult Education Department of the Los Angeles Public Library, has been transferred to the principalship of the Philosophy and Religion Department.

DORIS MITCHELL, Washington '29, has been appointed Reference Assistant in the Seattle Public Library.

DOROTHY MOORMAN, St. Louis '29, has joined the staff of the Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Public Library.

ELLEN M. QUERL, St. Louis '29, has been appointed children's librarian, Webster Groves, Mo., Public Library.

MRS. MARGARET SAVAGE PORTER, Washington '28, has been appointed Assistant in the Stations Division, Seattle Public Library.

ELEANOR RICKER, Western Reserve '25, is now in the Kalamazoo Public Library, Michigan.

HELEN C. SMITH, Simmons '24, was married in April to H. Lloyd Christensen of Lee, Mass.

MARGARET E. VINTON has resigned from the St. Louis Library School faculty to go to A. L. A. headquarters as general assistant of the Board of Education.

Dr. Williamson Honored

THE President of the French Republic has conferred upon Dr. C. C. Williamson, Director of Libraries and Director of the School of Library Service of Columbia University, the decoration of *chevalier* of the *Légion d'honneur* in recognition of his successful efforts to organize American support for the rapid completion of the printed catalog of the Bibliothèque Nationale.

College and University Libraries

NORAH BATESTON, Pratt '28, has been appointed reference librarian to the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B. C.

PHYLLIS BROWN, Illinois '29, has accepted the position of head cataloger in Forsyth Library, Kansas State Teachers College of Hays.

GLADYS DOOLITTLE, Simmons '24, has been appointed senior reference assistant at the University of California library, Berkeley.

Special Libraries

CORNELIA COCHRANE, Simmons '26, has joined the staff of the Children's Bookshop, New York City.

LYDIA HELLER, Western Reserve '28, is assistant in the Carnegie Institute Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JULIA L. V. MCCORD, librarian of the Geological Survey for more than twenty-one years, retired in September. Guy E. Mitchell is designated librarian in Miss McCord's place.

MIRIAM N. MARSH, Simmons '27, is now on the staff of the General Theological Library, Boston.

Sarah Louise Mitchell, librarian of the Ryerson and Burnham Libraries of the Art Institute of Chicago, has resigned. Her resignation took effect Sept. 1.

Mrs. Mary Shakespeare Puech, Drexel '09, librarian of the Rhode Island School of Design, since 1911, died after a brief illness on Aug. 29, in Providence, R. I.

MRS. F. W. WAPPAT, Pittsburgh '19, has resigned as librarian of the Carnegie Institute of Technology Library, Pittsburgh. She plans to spend her time in writing and traveling. Miss Winifred Dennison, Pittsburgh '21, formerly first assistant, has been appointed in charge of the library following Mrs. Wappat's resignation.

HELEN E. WHEELER, Western Reserve '29, has become librarian of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library, New York City.

Opportunities

This column is open to librarians.

Wanted—Experienced Branch Librarian (woman) with Library School training. Must have at least two years' practical experience as a cataloger in a system where Dewey Decimal is used; an American citizen (final paper) under 35 years of age and in good health. Entrance salary $168.75 a month. Free steamship transportation from New York or New Orleans, salary beginning date of sailing. Write Chief of Office, Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.

Wanted—A young man, with suitable preliminary education, library school training and experience, if any, to enter medical library work in Greater New York. Initial salary $1,500 to $1,800, depending entirely upon qualifications. In making application state age, nationality, religion, education, business or library experience and knowledge of languages. Q-20.

Wanted—Experienced children's librarian to organize work with children in a medium-sized library in California. Q-14.

Wanted—General assistant by a library in the Middle West to aid in the catalog and high school departments. Full education and professional training desired. Opportunity for advancement within the year, if ability warrants. P-15

Library school graduate with technical, administrative and teaching experience would be interested to hear of a position in one of the following fields: Readers' adviser, book selection or order department, training class instructor, curator of special collection. P-16.

Position wanted near New York City by college and library school graduate with over ten years' experience. Desires head of a small library, head of a department or county work. P-17.

Business librarian, college and library school graduate, with six years' experience in business-technical library, available as chief librarian in commercial organization or to organize business branch of public library. P-11.

Wanted—Reference librarian with college and library school training in a Western university library. Salary about $2,000. Q-17.

Man with A.B. degree and several years of library experience, now head of department in large city library, desires position as assistant librarian or head of department in university or large public library. Q-11.

Trained librarian, ten years' experience, including administrative, cataloging, reference and extensive knowledge of public documents, desires position in West. Q-12.

Cataloging position wanted by college and library school graduate with some experience. Q-16.

Position wanted by librarian with one year of training and 12 years' experience in public and special libraries. Q-18.

Experienced art reference librarian desires position in university or public library. Parisian French with five years' experience in America. Q-15.

Young man with four years of college training in which he specialized in literature would like opportunity to gain library experience in a public or college library. Q-10.

College and library school graduate with two years' experience in library work desires position in an Eastern or Southern State. Q-13.

Position wanted in or near Chicago by university graduate with two years' experience in catalog department of a college library. Q-21.

Librarian, with training and experience, interested in desirable position. School or college library work preferred, but would consider reference work in a public library or administrative work. Any location. Good references. Q-22.

THE CALENDAR

Oct. 16-18—Illinois Library Association, Annual Meeting at Urbana, Ill.

Oct. 17-18—Nebraska Library Association, Annual Meeting at Beatrice, Neb.

Oct. 17-19—Missouri Library Association will meet at Jefferson City, Mo.

Oct. 17-19—Massachusetts Library Club, Joint Meeting with Western Massachusetts Library Club at Curtis Hotel, Lenox, Mass.

Oct. 19-22—University of North Carolina Southern Conference on Education, Second Annual Conference at Chapel Hill, N. C.

Oct. 21-22—Southeastern Library Association, Special Meeting at Chapel Hill, N. C.

Oct. 22-25—Pennsylvania Library Association, Annual Meeting at Pocono Manor, Pocono Summit Station, Pa.

Oct. 23-25—Indiana Library Association, Annual Meeting at Gary, Ind.

Oct. 30-Nov. 2—Texas Library Association, Biennial Meeting at Waco, Tex.

Nov. 1-2—New Mexico Library Association, Annual Meeting at Albuquerque, N. M.

Nov. 1-2—Virginia Library Association, Annual Meeting at Lynchburg, Va.

Nov. 7-8—Indiana Library Trustees Association will meet at Indianapolis, Ind.

Nov. 17-20—Children's Book Week.

Nov. 21-23—Mississippi Library Association, Annual Meeting at Jackson, Miss.

Dec. 30-31—Midwinter Meeting of the American Library Association, Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

THE MENTOR

Enduring stories of history and literature—of progress and civilization—of things and events that have made our world and things and events that are changing it. Modern as tomorrow in dress and treatment of subjects, it appeals to open-minded, progressive readers who desire the finer things of life.

Edited by Hugh Leamy, published in Springfield, Ohio, on the 1st of each month, 12 issues a year, subscription $2.50, one volume a year beginning February; Volume XVII began February, 1929. No title pages or indexes issued; indexed in Readers' Guide.

Periodicals Available

THE following periodicals will be sent free by the New Jersey College for Women, New Brunswick, N. J., to any individual or library willing to pay the transportation charges. Apply direct.

American Mercury, February 1924, July 1928; *American Museum Journal,* April 1911, November 1916, February 1917; *American Review of Reviews,* August, October, December 1922, February, December 1923, April 1924, September 1925, August 1927; *Art and Archaeology,* November-December 1924, January 1925; *Atlantic Monthly,* January, March-April 1858; January-February, April-December 1920, May-July 1921, January, March, October-December 1922, February-April, October, December 1923, December 1924, April 1929; *Blackwood's Edinburgh Review,* April, June, September, November-December 1864; *Bookman,* May 1922, January-February 1925; *Boston Cooking School,* 1901-02 incl.; *Church Quarterly Review,* Bound vols., v. 18-36, 38, 53-97; *Churchman,* April 21, 1928; *Commerce Monthly,* November 1926; *Country Life,* May, July-October, 1927; *Current Opinion,* October 1922, November-December 1924, January-April 1925; *Dial,* October-December 1920, April, June 1921, January (2 copies) May, July-August 1922, June 1926; *Edinburgh Review,* Bound vols., v. 1-14, 17-18, 20-21, 23-32, 34-35, Unbound, June 1822, December 1826, March 1827, October 1885; *Forbes,* July 15-December 15, 1927, January 1-September 1, 1928; *Foreign Affairs,* September 15, 1922, December 15, 1924; *Garden and Home Builder,* December 1926, April-May 1927; *Golden Book,* September 1927 (3 copies); *Good Housekeeping,* September 1927; *Harper's New Monthly Magazine,* January-February, 1851; November 1863, December 1876, January, April-May, August-September 1877, February 1879, February, October-November 1880, January, February, April 1881; *Harper's Magazine,* April, July, September 1921, May, November-December 1922, July 1927, June 1928; *Harper's Weekly,* October 29, 1859, January 3, 1862, January 7, February 4, March 4, April 1, 29, June 10, July 22, September 16, October 14, November 11, 1871, January 6, February 3, March 2, 30, April 27, May 25, June 15, 22, July 20, August 17, September 14, October 12, November 9, 1872, January 4, March 1, 29, April 26, June 21, July 19, August 16, September 13, October 11, November 8, 1873, April 11, 18, May 2, 9, 16, June 6, 1874, May 4, 1889; *Harvard Graduates Magazine,* Bound vols., v. 3, 5; *House Beautiful,* December 1926, January 1927; *Independent,* March 18, April 22, 29, May 13, 27, June 10, 24, July 8, 22, August 5, 19, September 2, 16, 30, October 14, 28, November 25, December 9, 1922, January 20, February 17, March 3, 17, 31, April 14, 28, May 26, June 9, 1923; *Journal de Zermatt,* Bound vols., v. 6-8, 12-13; *Literary Digest,* February-March, October-December 1922, May 10, July 26, 1924, May-October, 1925, March 6, 13, May 29, July 17, 24, August 21, September 4, October 30, November 13, 20, 27, December 4, 1926, July 23, 30, August 6, 13, 20, September 3, 10, 17, 1927, September-December, 1928, January 12, February 16, 23, March, 1929; *Living Age,* December 6, 1924; *Mercure de France,* May-December (2 copies except May), 1920, January-March (2 copies except March) 1921, January-May (2 copies, except May), 1922; *Methodist Magazine,* Bound vol., v. 14; *Monthly Packet,* Bound vols., v. 1-9; *Musical Observer,* September-October 1922, January-August 1923; *Nation,* February 21, 1923, January 14, September 2, December 9, 1925, May 9, 1928; *N. E. A. Journal,* October-December, 1925; *N. E. A. Research Bulletin,* November, 1926; *National Geog. Mag.* April-May, June, September, 1915, October 1916, May 1917, February 1918, January 1920; *National Geog. Mag.* Bound v. 44, January-December 1924, February 1927; *New Era,* July, October 1927; *New Republic,* February 21, 28, March 28, April 18, November 7, 14, 21, 1923; *Putnam's Monthly,* July-December 1854, January-December 1855, January-June 1856; *Putnam's Magazine,* Bound vol., v. 3; *Quarterly Review,* Bound vols., v. 2-4, 6, 10-13, 15-16, 18-20, 23, 27-31, 33, 37, 39, 41, 43, 50-51, 57, 92, 135. Index to first 19 vols; *Revue des Deux Mondes,* January-December 1893; January-December 1892; June-December 1914, January-June 1915; *Saturday Review of Literature,* July 11, 18, 1925, July 31, August 7, September 18, 1926, October 8, 1927; *Scribner's Magazine,* December 1922, April 1923; *Sportswoman,* January, December 1928, February, May 1929; *Theatre Magazine,* June (4 copies), 1928; *Theatre (The)* Bound vols., v. 1-2; *Time,* August 9, 23, 30, September, October 4, 11, 18, December 6, 1926; *Travel,* March-August, October-December 1925, April, October-December 1926, April 1927; *World's Work,* January-April 1923, February, April-May, July, September-December 1925, January-September, November-December 1926, January-March, 1927; *Yale Review,* Bound vols. v. 13, 15, October 1924, April 1925, July 1927.

A Classified List of Magazines of Interest to Libraries

THE ARTS

ART and ARCHÆOLOGY

This extraordinary magazine is profusely illustrated with attractive halftones which appeal to all classes. The articles are by writers whose authority is unquestioned. Archæological events of particular interest and important art topics or exhibitions are covered in each issue.

Edited by Arthur Stanley Riggs, published by Art and Archæology Press, Inc., Architects Building, Washington, D. C. Subscription $5.00 per annum, appears about the 10th of each month, two volumes a year, beginning with January and July, title pages and indexes in the January and June issues, indexed in Readers Guide and Current Magazine Topics.

AVIATION

AERO DIGEST

A technical and general news survey of the aviation industry and flying activities. Includes, in addition to the above, news of the air services, foreign aeronautical news, junior activities, the latest inventions and designs in aircraft, engines, accessories, etc. Profusely illustrated throughout.

Edited by George F. McLaughlin, published at 220 West 42nd Street, New York City, the 1st of each month, 12 issues a year, subscription $3.00.

EDUCATION

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION MAGAZINE

The strong editorial board which heads the Industrial Education Magazine is composed of five men of national reputation in the field of industrial education. Their knowledge and vision are prime factors in giving this magazine recognized editorial leadership.

Since its establishment in 1899 the magazine has been devoted exclusively to the industrial phases of modern education. In the years of changing emphasis it has been "a watchman on the wall," scanning the horizon and faithfully reporting developments. It treats authoritatively all forms of school shop work by departments, including woodwork, metal work, mechanical drawing, printing, auto mechanics, electrical work and farm mechanics.

Published monthly, 12 times a year, by The Manual Arts Press, Peoria, Ill., Charles A. Bennett, editor; William T. Bawden, managing editor, subscription price $2.00 per annum.

EDUCATIONAL

JOURNAL OF HOME ECONOMICS

The professional Journal of the American Home Economics Association, devoted to the interests of efficient living in the home, the school, the institution and the community. Records the results of investigation and research, and points out their relation to better living conditions. Works for the improvement of home economics teaching in the classroom and in extension work.

Edited by Helen W. Atwater, published at 101 East 20th Street, Baltimore, Md., the 1st of month, 12 issues a year, subscription $3.00, title page and index in December issue, indexed in Readers' Guide.

HUMOR

LIFE

Wit, humor, sentiment and satire in pictures, verse, paragraphs and short articles. Theater, movie and book reviews; free theater ticket service; crossword picture puzzles and other humorous contests.

Edited by Norman Anthony, published at 598 Madison Avenue, New York City, each Friday, 52 issues a year, subscription $5.00, two volumes a year beginning January and July, Volume 94 began July 1, 1929, no title pages or indexes.

LITERARY

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE

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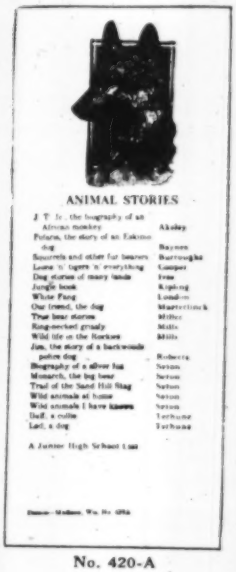

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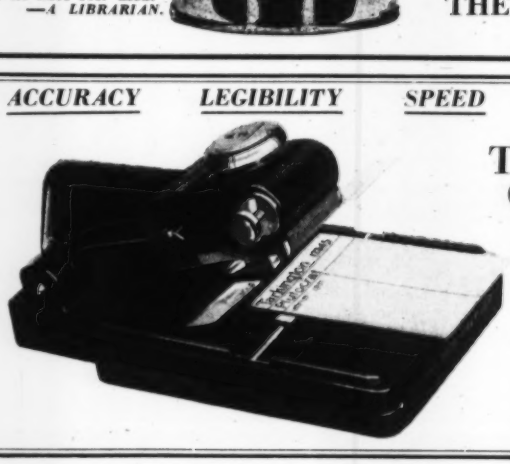

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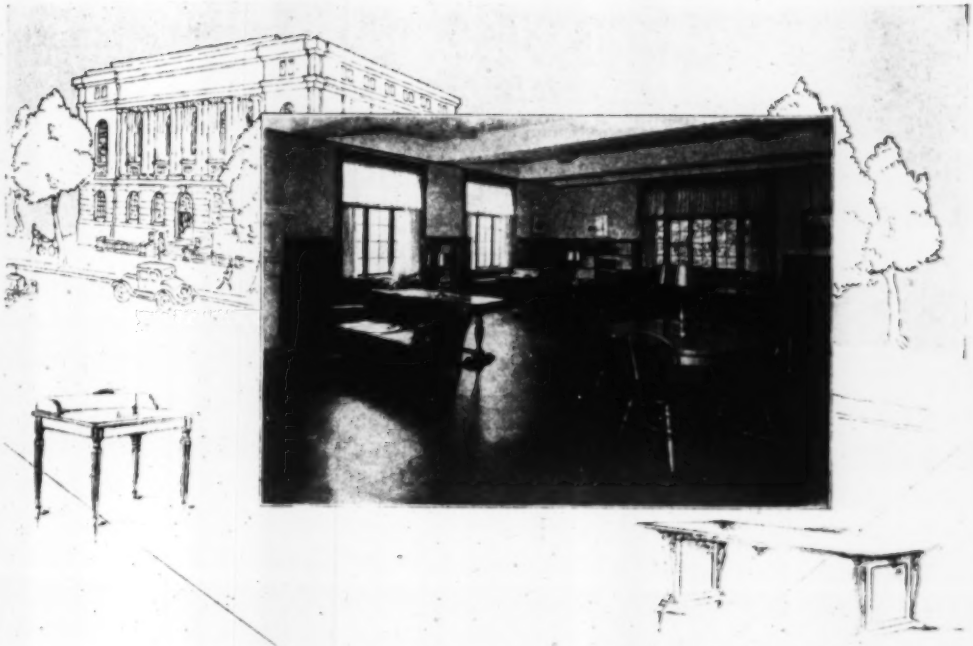

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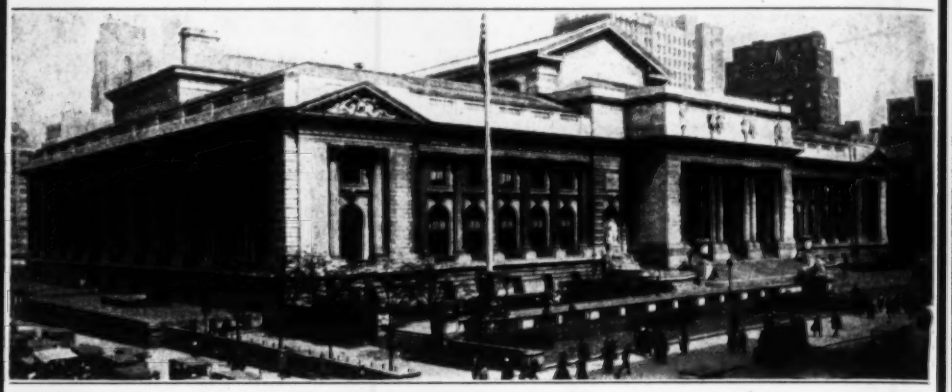

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